

BL chairman stands firm over dismissed union leader

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of BL, and all his senior managers will resign rather than bow to union pressure for the reinstatement of Mr Derek Robinson, the dismissed shop steward, company sources revealed yesterday. It was also made clear last night that the leaders of the two biggest unions are ready to endorse strike action.

Strike likely to be made official

By Clifford Webb and Donald Macintyre

The BL executive team led by Sir Michael Edwardes were said last night to be preparing to face the strike threat from the unofficial combined shop stewards over the dismissal of Mr Derek Robinson by resigning if an official stoppage is declared.

This report, from company sources, comes on the eve of today's meeting between Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and Mr (Mostyn) Moss Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Their threat leaves the union leaders in no doubt that if they bow to regional pressure for the strike to be made official then that could well be the final crisis for the last surviving British-owned motor manufacturer.

BL sources last night were adamant that Sir Michael had made it clear that his credibility with the Government, who are being asked for another £575m and with his factory managers, was at stake. Rather than see his credibility damaged, he would resign.

Mr Duffy, to whom union Mr Robinson, the Longbridge coner, belongs, and Mr Evans made it clear that both unions were ready to endorse the protest action that has already seriously hampered car production.

Mr Duffy said that he expected his union's executive at its regular meeting tomorrow to give an affirmative reply to the unanimous request from the Birmingham West District Committee that their strike be made official.

The two union leaders will discuss the issue today when they attend a meeting in London of the TUC's finance and general purposes committee.

Mr Evans, who has been officially requested by his union's key policy-making committee in the Midlands to endorse strike action, will hold off

from doing so, out of courtesy to the AUEW, until after he has met Mr Duffy and possibly until Tuesday.

The other senior executives who are apparently prepared to resign with Sir Michael are Mr David Andrews, deputy chairman, Mr Ray Horrocks, the head of all BL car operations, Mr David Abell, commercial vehicles chief, and Mr Patrick Lowry, group personnel director, and industrial relations expert.

On Friday the transport union's West Midlands branch and general purposes committee recommended that the strike be made official. It immediately set up a strike committee to co-ordinate the efforts of its 20,000 members who have withdrawn their labour.

Mr Brian Mathers, the regional secretary, indicated after the meeting that it was "only a formality" and a matter of hours before Mr Evans would declare the strike official.

If the AUEW has not received any other official district committee requests it is likely initially to make the strike official only at Longbridge. Because of its engine-producing facility, a protracted stoppage at the company's biggest, unavoidably affects production in other parts of the group.

Mr Duffy, however, said that the union would have to consider any request for support from another district. He acknowledged that he did not agree with the political views of Mr Robinson, a communist, but added: "It is a question of the principle and whether he was fairly dismissed. There are too many people in the Midlands who are producing cars. But on this occasion production has been interrupted because of a decision of management."

Mr Duffy repeated that the union had been agreed that despite the political unanimity backing for the company's reorganization plans, it had not

been consulted or even given a warning about the dismissal of Mr Robinson before it occurred.

Mr Evans said that the views expressed in the pamphlet which Mr Robinson and his three colleagues had signed, attacking Sir Michael Edwardes's plan for the future of the company, were "not inconsistent with TGWU policy" and with Lord Ryder's now abandoned plan for the future of the company.

The TGWU's literature on Sir Michael's plan had been "in favour of expansion of the company and not for contraction."

He added: "We believe that further contraction will provide a further incentive for foreign imports."

The company, which is still placing its faith in the ballot of employees showing a large majority for Sir Michael's plan, hinted last night that Mr Lowry and Mr Horrocks might be available for a meeting with Mr Evans and Mr Duffy if it was requested.

In fact, Mr Duffy and Mr Evans, who would almost certainly like to see Sir Michael himself, may well defer a request for a meeting until after the decisions to make the dispute official.

The unofficial committee has called for a "day of action and demonstration" by the whole trade union movement in Birmingham today. A march through the city centre is planned.

But Mr Harold Musgrove, managing director of Austin-Morris, said anyone who turned up for work would be paid even if he could not perform his usual task. Arrangements had been made as usual for the fleet of coaches to pick up Longbridge workers from outlying areas.

About 40,000 car workers are on strike or laid off. The most serious stoppage is at Longbridge, where 13,000 of the 15,000 manual workers are on strike. Together with the strike at the big Castle Bromwich body plant, this is causing a shortage of engines and bodies throughout the group.

Howe warning on 18% pay rises

By George Clark Political Correspondent

Emphasizing the need for realism in the coming round of wage bargaining, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday gave a warning that settlements averaging an 18 per cent increase would lead to hundreds of bankruptcies and the dismissal of hundreds of thousands to the total of unemployed.

He said the Government was opposed to a wages freeze, and those trade union leaders who claimed that they must go for high wage increases in the present wages round to safeguard themselves against a freeze in a year's time were misleading their members. The prime need was for moderation in wage demands and settlements.

Sir Geoffrey was being interviewed about the economy by Mr Brian Walden, the former Labour MP, in the independent television programme *Weekend World*. He was asked: "There's no question of you introducing a pay freeze next January or next February?" He replied: "Oh, no, absolutely not."

"The Chancellor saw no realistic alternative to the Government's present strategy."

"We must go on plodding down this painfully difficult road of getting people to understand their responsibility for their own pay bargaining, their own jobs," he said.

Sir Geoffrey was cautious about the prospects for further income tax cuts in the next Budget. He saw at the top of his priorities changes in the capital tax system. It was taxes on capital which were preventing people from building up and expanding businesses.

He believed it was wrong to describe the Ford workers, who had negotiated a 21.5 per cent pay increase, as the "pace setters" for the current bout of wage negotiations.

Settlements had to be at a figure which was tolerable and acceptable in keeping a company competitive and profitable. Mr Walden asked what the Chancellor expected would be the outcome of the present pay bargaining. He replied that he would not make any confident forecast, but one of the estimations made in the Government's statistics was that the average pay increase would be 14 per cent on a year on year basis. It was higher than the

monetary supply figure, but it would be a move in the right direction.

Mr Walden said that the Chancellor had given the impression in the past that the reduction in tax on personal incomes would be a continuous process. Now he seemed to be saying it would be intermittent.

Sir Geoffrey said: "It may well have to be, but the strategy remained as he had stated it. How fast we go depends on the balance in the rest of the economy," he added.

Reflecting the views of many Conservative MPs who believe the Government should keep to its promise progressively to reduce personal income tax, Mr Michael Latham, MP for Melton, last night said that another 3p cut in the standard rate would cost £1,450m.

He listed seven increases in duties "which fall either on luxuries or can be justified on energy-conservation grounds" which would raise £1,50m in a full year. These included a 10p increase on a 20 "king-size" packet of tipped cigarettes, bringing in £420m, and a 10p gallon extra duty on petrol, raising £500m.

Little hope of income tax cuts, page 15

Deadline rejected by Patriotic Front

Dar es Salaam, Nov 25.—The leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, said today that they refused to meet Britain's deadline for a reply to cease-fire proposals for Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

After six hours of talks last night with leaders of three of Black Africa's "front line" states, Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe said Britain's cease-fire proposals were unacceptable.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, who is chairman of the peace talks in London, set a deadline of tomorrow for a "yes" or "no" reply to his cease-fire proposals. The guerrilla leaders plan to return to London and reopen negotiations with Lord Carrington tomorrow, but Mr Mugabe said: "There will be no ceasefire on the basis of this (cease-fire) document."

Mr Nkomo said that the Patriotic Front had requested the convening of an emergency meeting to discuss the British proposals, and "they clearly understand and support our position."

The Patriotic Front leaders said their objections hinged on proposals that guerrilla forces should be shepherded into designated assembly areas, while Government forces were allowed to remain in their original bases.

Mr Mugabe said the Front also objected to not being permitted to negotiate directly with representatives of the Salisbury administration. "Why cannot the Rhodesians come and talk to us so we can agree on the basic principles of the ceasefire without having to talk by proxy through Carrington?" he asked.

There was no comment on the talks from the front line chairman, President Julius Nyerere at Tanzania. President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Vice-President Quett Masire of Botswana also took part, but the other members of the front line group, Zambia and Angola, were not represented.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia did not attend, presumably because of the situation in his country, which has been placed on a war footing after raids by Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces.

Lord Carrington owns some of those uranium mines in Namibia (South-West Africa), the British colony ruled by the ruling party. "How can we expect him to be fair, against his interests?"

Last May, Mr Nkomo said Lord Carrington was chairman of the Rio Tinto Mining Group and a board member of a huge cattle ranch in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and wanted to protect personal financial interests in the breakaway colony. In London the Foreign Office said later that Lord Carrington had severed his links with Rio Tinto upon taking office, that he held no property in Africa.

Informed sources in Lusaka said Zimbabwe Rhodesian aircraft yesterday bombed a Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) refugee camp at Chitungo, east of Lusaka, near the area where Zimbabwe Rhodesian commandos destroyed a bridge recently.

Shooting victim: An Australian television correspondent, Mr Tony Joyce, was shot in the head and in the chest while in the head, was flown to London tonight accompanied by his wife Monica and a brain surgeon and an anaesthetist.

Mr Joyce, shot in the head last Wednesday after being arrested by Zimbabwe police, was taken to the airport 12 miles from Lusaka in an ambulance and put on board a British Caledonian flight to London. He is being treated at St. George's Hospital, London.

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Little hope of income tax cuts, page 15



Congressman George Hansen of Idaho leaving the American Embassy in Tehran yesterday.

Iran diplomacy switch as US fleet nears Gulf

From Robert Fisk Tehran, Nov 25

In an extraordinary diplomatic change of heart, Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the Iranian Foreign Minister, tonight announced an immediate trip to New York to address the United Nations Security Council—and then within three hours postponed the visit for almost two weeks.

He had decided to explain to the Council why Iran was demanding the extradition of the deposed Shah, but the announcement of the postponement then came.

Mr Bani-Sadr, who has been in Iran for the constitutional referendum at the beginning of next month.

It seemed that Mr Bani-Sadr's proposed trip had been prompted more by his concern at the deepening crisis over the American Embassy hostages and the possibility of American military action than by a sudden desire to explain his country's case to the American people.

Yet officially Iran remains unperturbed by the prospect of American military intervention. The Iranian Navy has been put on alert at its southern bases, the naval commander has made optimistic noises about his force's ability to guard the country's shores and Ayatollah Khomeini has spoken of the preparedness of Iranians to face martyrdom in a war with the Iranian state radio.

But the American aircraft carrier, *Kitty Hawk*, with its destroyer escort, is expected to steam into the approaches to the Gulf tomorrow evening, and the more moderate members of the Revolutionary Council—Mr Bani-Sadr, among them—must have been counselling a political démarche to end the state of near-hostilities.

As so often in a political upheaval, the very epicentre of the crisis—the American Embassy compound in Tehran where Muslim students are holding 49 United States staff hostages—has taken on an unreal, almost carnival atmosphere. Outside the embassy walls, where hamburger stands and posters scold the roadside crowds are addressed each day by different religious speakers. The timetable for these lectures on the evils of American "imperialism" are now broadcast daily by the Iranian state radio.

If the students at the embassy regard their siege as a form of megalomania, and it is increasingly difficult to resist this interpretation—then today's star must have been Congressmen George Hansen from Idaho. The students said tonight that no intervention by a third party would prevent them from putting their hostages on trial for spying. But Congressman Hansen, a tall, well built man with

mid-western preacher's swept-back hair and an unruly mane of talkative, like Gary Cooper, stole the day from them.

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Continued on page 6, col 2

Floods block roads after deluge

Traffic came to a standstill in the Lake District yesterday as torrential rain flooded roads to a depth of up to three feet. Many houses were flooded.

An inch and a half of rain, half the monthly average, fell in 24 hours. Police described the situation chaotic.

Keswick, which was the worst-affected place, was virtually cut off. Council workmen issued sandbags as householders prepared for the worst floods of the year. The roads blocked included the A70 from Keswick to Kendal, the main route through the heart of Lakeland.

A police official at Keswick said: "Flooding is very severe. Every available man is on call."

Heavy rain and strong winds brought flooding to many parts of west and central Scotland. Cars were stranded in the Stirling and Falkirk areas and the A82 Glasgow to Fort William road was impassable at Luss, Loch Lomondside.

There was heavy flooding in places on the A74 between Glasgow and Carlisle.

Forecast, page 2

British U-turn on EEC farm policy

Despite all its complaints about the cost of EEC farm policy Britain joined a majority of other member states in Brussels to reject cuts proposed by the European Parliament in subsidies paid to milk producers. This about-turn, which angered the Dutch and Italians, was motivated by a desire not to antagonize the French whose support on the budget question Mrs Thatcher is hoping for at the Dublin summit meeting.

Mr Walden asked what the Chancellor expected would be the outcome of the present pay bargaining. He replied that he would not make any confident forecast, but one of the estimations made in the Government's statistics was that the average pay increase would be 14 per cent on a year on year basis. It was higher than the

Little hope of income tax cuts, page 15

Warning, disappointed: West Germany has discounted warnings by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister (above). Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, said he believed the Soviet Union would negotiate on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe despite Mr Gromyko's warnings to the contrary.

Heart man's progress
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Sihanouk plea
An appeal for an international conference to end the fighting in Kampuchea was made in Paris yesterday by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. But the former Kampuchean head of state said that only military pressure would get the Vietnamese and Russians to the conference table.

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Taxi men complain of harassment

Taxi drivers in Liverpool have asked for talks with Merseyside police chiefs, complaining of police harassment. Two drivers were arrested on Saturday, and afterwards there were a number of demonstrations by other drivers.

More BSC cutbacks
The British Steel Corporation is planning more substantial reductions, including white-collar workers. The aim of the new plan is to enable BSC to break even financially by the end of March.

Fortune in snow
The housekeeper in a Moscow block of flats invented a snow-clearing machine. Since the authorities were unable to reproduce it on a large scale, the housekeeper now uses the machine to clear the snow in his neighbourhood, thus quadrupling his salary.

Blunt affair: Mr Christopher Mayhew explains his 1936 visit to the Soviet Union.

Civic pride: Denial of the mycorrhizal limousine causes a council rift at Merthyr Tydfil.

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On the National Enterprise Board, from Sir Leslie Murphy, on the free world and Iran, from Lord Gishborough and others, and on the film *Life of Brian*, from Mr Richard Adams.

Leading articles: Nato's nuclear arms; civil emergencies.

Features: pages 5, 12.
Nicholas Ashford explains the tribal background to the Zimbabwe Rhodesia election; Michael Horrocks on the tough line facing Mrs Thatcher in Dublin this week; the Thames Barrier by Alan Hamilton.

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Miss Mervin Oberon, Mr Hugh McNeill.

Arts: page 9.
William Mann reviews Shirley Verrett's *Norma* at Covent Garden, and John Hughes the ENO *Macbeth*. Plus Michael Rookford on the three-hour television play *Suez* 1956.

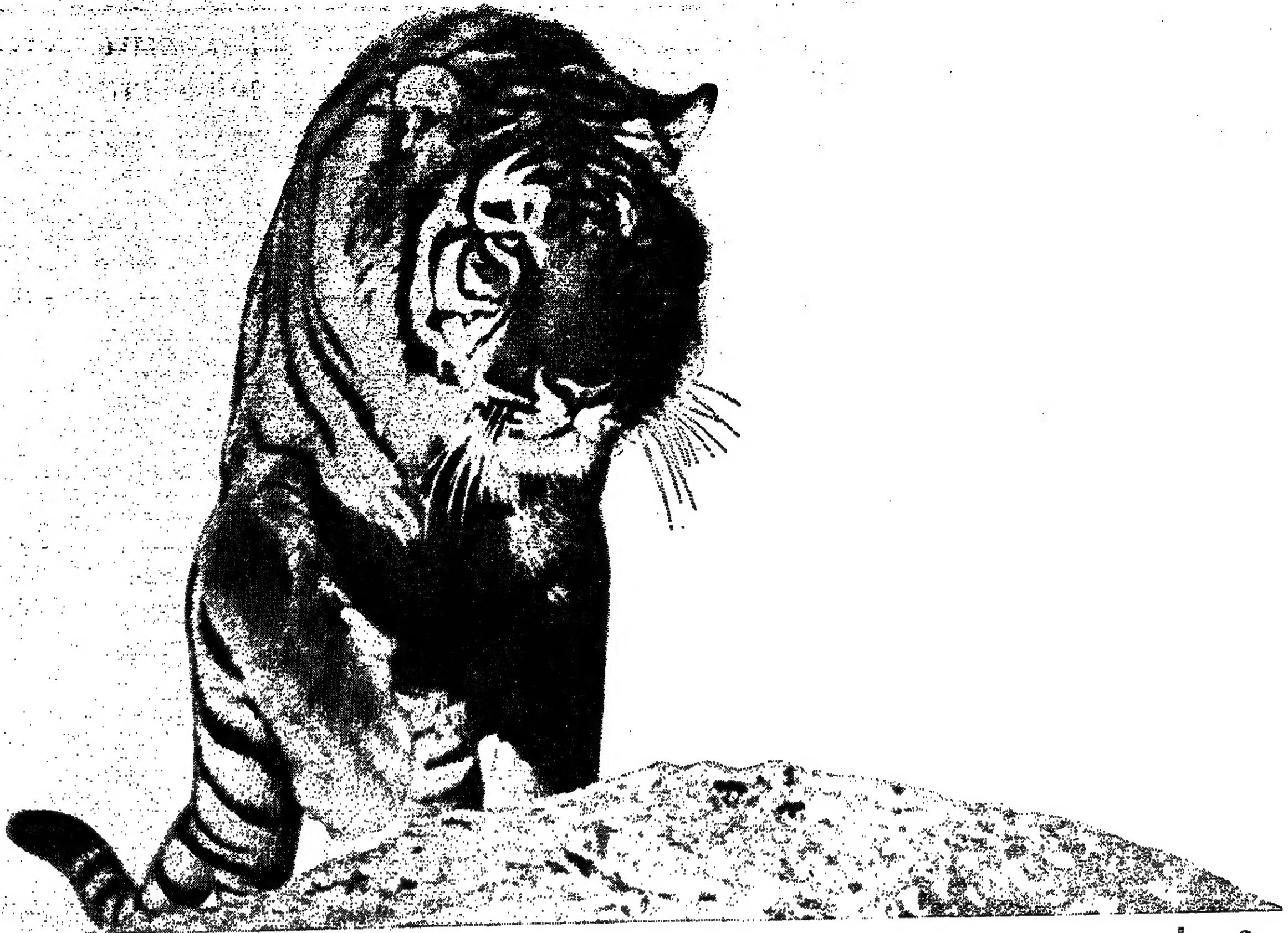
Sport, page 20-22.
Jens: Miss Navratilova wins Brighton tournament; Cricket: England draw against Universities; Racing: Champion Jockey back after injury.

Business News, pages 15-18.
Financial Editor: An advantage for investment trusts? Traded options, there is still a snag; Currencies accounting for movements.

Management: Lessons for companies interested in buying industrial firms in the United States; the new chairman of the MES on society and profits.

Business features: Tim Congdon, in the second of a series of articles on government borrowing, argues that there has been a gross misallocation of resources.

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Esso are pulling out all the stops to find new sources of oil and gas.

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Esso went into the coal business more than a decade ago, and since then we have been developing new technologies for converting coal into liquid fuels.

We have developed an advanced catalytic process for converting coal into synthetic gas.

We have intensified our programme for extracting oil from tar sands, the technology for which we developed in the Fifties.

Ten years ago we went into the nuclear energy business.

We pioneered laser techniques for enriching uranium.

In solar energy we are leaders in the area of photovoltaics, important for communications in the Third World, in navigation and in signalling.

Given time we're optimistic about our ability to develop new technologies to help solve the world's energy problems.

And do you know what encourages us most about putting our cat through the hoop and teaching it new tricks?

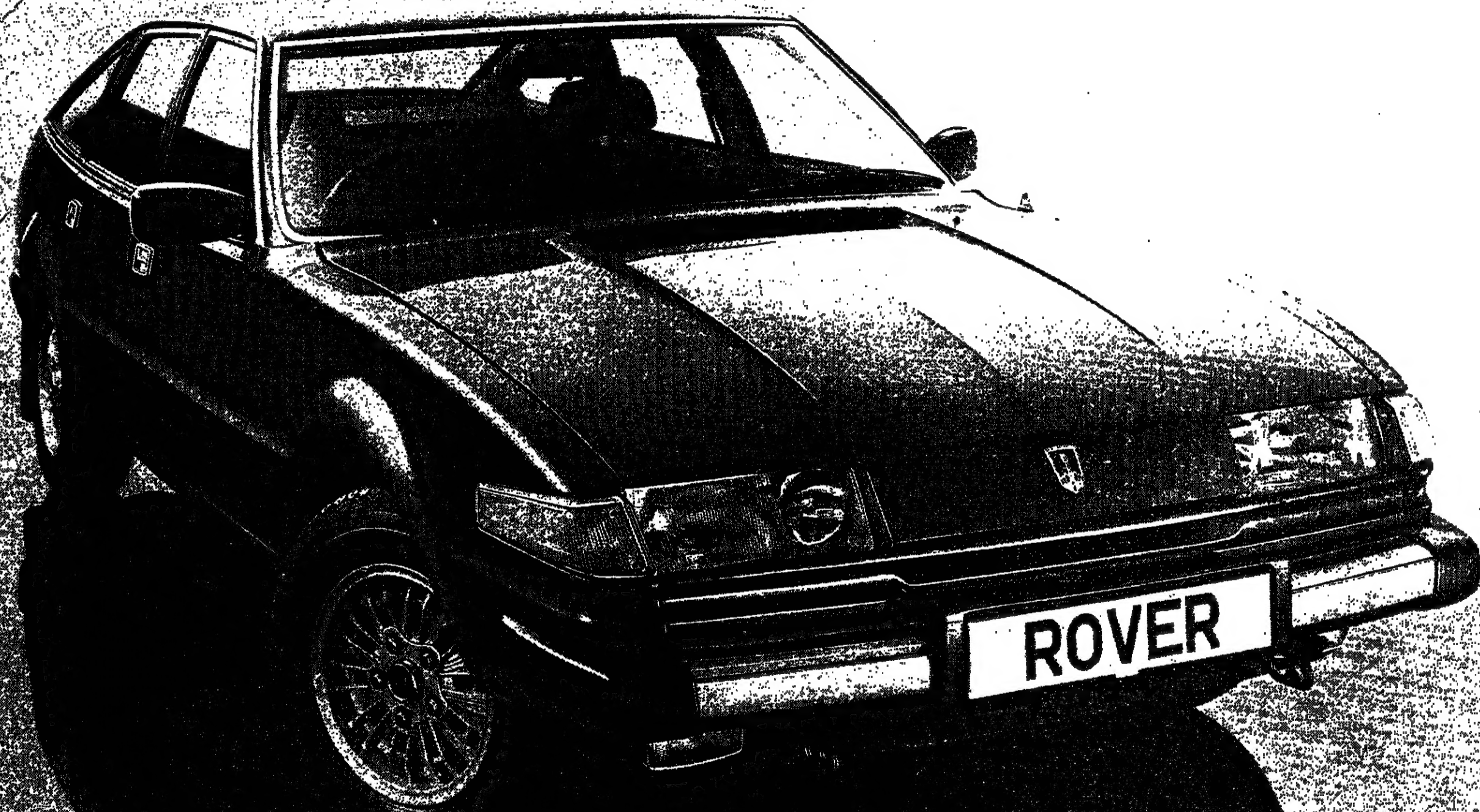
Its uncanny knack of always landing on its feet.



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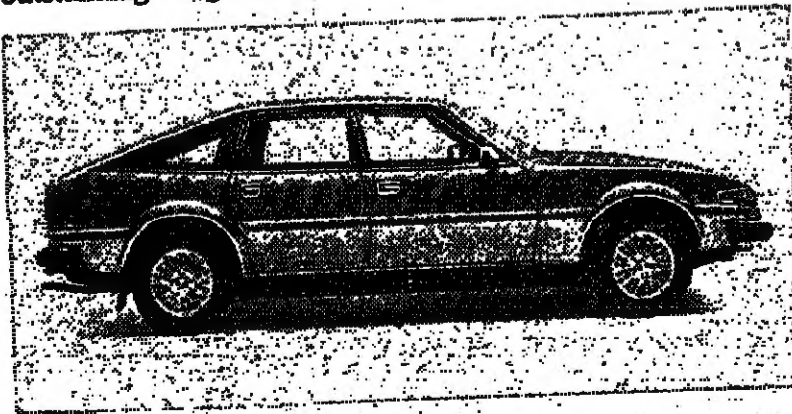
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In the 1980's, a fuel saving aerodynamic shape will be essential. Rover's design is well ahead of its time and its competition. Rover elegance is a direct consequence of aerodynamic efficiency, giving an unmatched balance of performance with economy—the powerful Rover 3500, for instance, cruises at 36mpg* and reaches 122mph.

Better shape

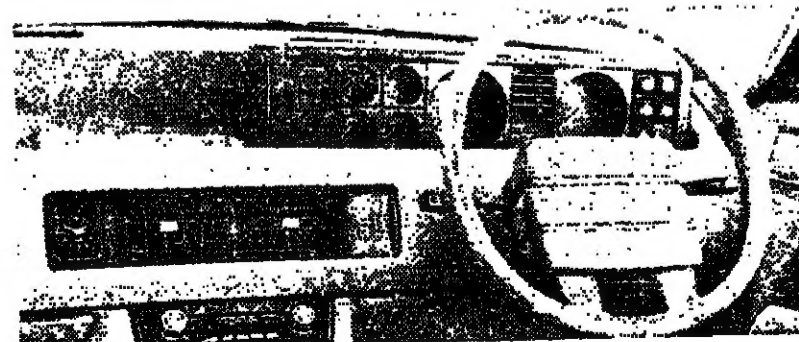
The 1980's will demand better built, longer lasting cars. Every Rover passes through a succession of the most stringent quality control checks known in the car industry. The paint and protection process alone is one of the most sophisticated in the world: 2 layers of anti-chip primer are electrostatically bonded to the body before 4 coats of thermoplastic, anti-fade paint are baked on.



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The Rovers for the 1980's are obtainable now from your Rover showroom. A test drive will soon show you the difference between yesterday's car and tomorrow's.

Rover. In great shape for the 80's.

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WEST EUROPE

Britain does about-turn on EEC farm policy and opposes cuts in subsidy to milk producers

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, Nov 25

Despite its professed desire to reduce the cost of the EEC's wasteful agricultural policy, Britain has thrown in its lot with a majority of other member states in rejecting cuts proposed by the European Parliament in the subsidies paid to milk producers. The dairy sector consumes about 30 per cent of the entire EEC budget.

Britain, represented by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary at the Treasury, could have joined Holland and Italy to form a blocking minority with enough votes to prevent the EEC's budget ministers from throwing out the Parliament's proposal late last Friday night.

Mr Lawson could also have sided with Italy to prevent a cut in the Parliament's proposed appropriation of £780m for development of the Community's poorer regions next year. In the event he opted for the regional fund of £660m, only 7 per cent up on this year.

Britain is one of the biggest beneficiaries of regional expenditure, receiving 27 per cent of the total. One reason why Britain makes such a big net contribution to the EEC budget is because regional and industrial investment forms such a small proportion of EEC expenditure, 75 per cent of which is devoted to agriculture.

Britain's apparently perverse behaviour on Friday night was openly admitted to have been motivated mainly by a desire to avoid antagonizing the French only days before the

crucial summit meeting in Dublin on November 29 and 30. Mrs Thatcher is hoping to win France's support there for measures that would substantially reduce Britain's big budget deficit.

The French have a horror of the European Parliament which they see as a dangerously ambitious body bent on wresting power from the Council of Ministers and national parliaments, particularly in the domain of budgetary control.

Mr Lawson said after the meeting that to have supported the Parliament in its milk proposal would have "called in question the constitutional balance between the institutions within the EEC".

The Parliament's proposed £180m cut in milk subsidies was largely symbolic. The money would have been held in reserve for possible release to finance the disposal of surplus dairy produce.

Its significance was that previous parliaments have always accepted that the level of agricultural spending is predetermined by the decisions taken by agriculture ministers at the annual spring price review, and they have never before attempted to exert any control over it.

Evidently aware of the contradiction in the British position, Mr Lawson suggested that while rejecting the Parliament's proposal the council of Ministers should issue a statement making clear that their action in no way implied opposition to the principle of agricultural reform. Apparently angered by what

they regarded as British pusillanimity, the Dutch and the Italians refused to support such a statement. As a result, it could not be issued as a declaration by the Council of Ministers, and was merely written into the minutes as the view of seven out of nine member states.

The statement noted "with sympathy and understanding" the Parliament's "preoccupation" with the financial consequences of persistent agricultural surpluses. It also called for early action by member states "to secure a better balance within the agricultural section of the budget and within the budget as a whole".

In separate decisions, the budget ministers added some £30m to social spending, mainly on creating jobs for women, school leavers, the handicapped and agricultural and textile workers, and a further token sum of just under £6m to expenditure on joint EEC research projects and hydrocarbon exploration.

All these offers fell far short of the Parliament's demands, however. As amended by the budget ministers, the draft budget for 1980 now stands at a little above £10,800m, compared with nearly £11,700m asked for by the Parliament.

There is likely to be a stormy debate when the Parliament meets in Strasbourg in the middle of next month to adopt the budget in its final form. Although there is now little doubt that the Parliament can do to change individual items of expenditure, it does have the legal power to reject the entire draft.

Gromyko 'threat' discounted by Bonn

Hamburg, Nov 25.—Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, said today that he expected further negotiations between Nato and the Soviet Union even if the Western alliance decided to deploy medium range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Speaking at a press conference, he discounted hints by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, that Moscow would refuse to enter into negotiations if Nato decided to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles. "I cannot determine that Mr Gromyko has delivered threats", he said.

Mr Gromyko said on Friday in Bonn that a decision by the United States to deploy the new missiles would "take away the basis for negotiations" on the subject.

Nato defence and foreign ministers will decide next month in Brussels whether to proceed with plans to build and deploy the missiles. The decision is one of the most controversial Nato has faced because of widespread opposition to the weapons in Western Europe.

Herr Schmidt noted that the final communiqué issued after Mr Gromyko's departure yesterday contained no threats against future negotiations.

The West German Chancellor also noted that his talks with Mr Gromyko were conducted in a good atmosphere and that he had accepted an invitation to visit Moscow early next year.

Despite opposition within his Social Democratic Party, Herr Schmidt supports deployment of the missiles to offset Soviet superiority in medium range missiles. He proposed, however, that Nato offer to negotiate a reduction in medium range systems as soon as the decision on their deployment has been made.

His views are close to those of the United States but at odds with many European politicians, particularly in Holland, who fear the missiles will provoke a new arms race and cold war.

Soviet warnings: A Soviet spokesman said today that American strategists were striving for nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union and warned the West that Moscow would retaliate against any attempts to place new missiles in Western Europe.

The warning was given in the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, commenting on visits to Italy and West Germany by senior Soviet officials.

It said Nato members had decided on a false course: first to approve the new missiles and then to begin disarmament talks from a position of strength.

Leading article, page 13

OVERSEAS



President Nyerere presides at the Dar es Salaam meeting between Mr Nkombo (left) and Mr Mugabe (second right) of the Patriotic Front and leaders of the front line states.

Ayatollah tolerating Communists unless they become too popular

From Robert Fisk, Tehran, Nov 25

Mr Nouraddin Kianouri's office walls must be the only ones in Tehran without a picture of Ayatollah Khomeini. There is a copper-plated portrait of Lenin above the stairs but the secretary-general of the Iranian Tudeh Communist Party adopts a pained expression when asked why the Ayatollah is not staring stiffly down upon his desk.

"The cult of personality does not exist here in Iran", he says. "We are not like the English. They have a picture of the Queen hanging in every room."

Mr Kianouri laughs rather too much at his joke, perhaps aware that the parallel is somewhat inexact. He is a precise, occasionally humorous man whose balding head, large eyes and bushy grey moustache make him look like a character from a Simenon novel.

But the political language of this former professor of architecture (Tehran University and the East Berlin Academy of Architecture) has more in common with *Pravda* than with *Maigret*.

Tudeh is involved in "the radical struggle against imperialism", and "the struggle for the reorganisation of social life, especially for the oppressed strata of society". The party wants a "popular democracy" and the bourgeois democracy of the West. And in so far as it is possible, Tudeh-Iran's oldest political party—stands for the same things as Ayatollah Khomeini.

That, at least, is the theory, and Mr Kianouri holds it to be true. He says: "Tudeh is reorganising" and cannot give a figure for party membership, save to point out that his first candidate in the elections for the Islamic Consultative Assembly picked up 50,000 votes.

But Tudeh probably has only 35,000 card-carrying adherents and even that first candidate—Mr Ehsan Tabari, one of the

party founders—failed to gain a seat in the Assembly.

The leftist *Bedegoon*, which played a more active role in the days before the revolution, has many thousands more supporters and also adopts a more unaligned approach to domestic and foreign policy. For Tudeh's view of the new Iran is almost exactly the same as that of the Soviet Union's publicly expressed policy, and just now the Ayatollah is very much in favour.

"We have criticised the establishment", Mr Kianouri says. "We have made criticisms over the position of liberty in the state and about the rights of women. We have criticised Islamic fanaticism—we are against the non-progressive ideas of those conservative elements. But for the progressive side of Ayatollah Khomeini is no important that the so-called negative side means nothing."

We think he is an obstacle to fanaticism: he is more progressive than other elements."

US force in Iran as 'last resort'

Continued from page 1

in Tehran with the encouragement of the Iranian Foreign Ministry. But he seemed worriedly unprepared for the complexities of Iranian politics and spent part of Saturday sadly pacing the lobby of the International Hotel, waiting for a call to the embassy that never came. He called to Mr Ben-Sek, who suggested he might speak to the hostesses but when he left for Paris this morning, Mr Ben-Sek had no message to pass as touched the hostesses' hands.

US welcomes UN action: A policy shift, the United States now appears to become a debate in the United Nations Security Council on the situation in Iran, David Cross writes from Washington. The Administration hopes that the Council will formally condemn the seizure of the embassy and call for the release of the hostages.

But at the same time the meeting would provide an international forum for Iranian leaders to air some of their grievances against the United States and the regime of the Shah. This would go some way towards meeting Iranian demands for a public trial of the Shah and condemnation of American support for him.

President Carter met his top military advisers yesterday at Camp David in the bill of the scattered population of 40,000 Beduin living in the inhospitable Negev Desert.

Because of the Camp David agreement, Israeli forces in the Sinai are to be replaced by a new series of military outposts in the Negev. An airfield to be built at Tel Mahaba will need land cleared by an estimated 8,000 Beduin.

Yesterday some 300 leaders of the affected families gathered at Tel Mahaba, arriving on foot, by camel, by mule and by motorised transport, in order to plan their protest action.

With fierce-looking daggers tucked into their belts, they squatted in a large semi-circle, listening to the Israeli officials, who were speaking against the wild plan. At one point the tribesmen were joined by a changing crowd of radical Arab students who arrived in a special bus.

Under the land acquisition Bill, now awaiting the second reading, the Cabinet proposes to allow the Beduin the right of judicial appeal against the

Qom holy man says Shah's extradition not essential

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Nov 25

One of Iran's most prominent religious leaders indicated that several leading ayatollahs disagree with Ayatollah Khomeini about the course of the revolution, and said in an interview published here today by the respected independent Madrid daily *El Pais*, that the extradition of the Shah "is not such an essential matter".

Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Chaharmahal, the spiritual leader of the holy city of Qom before the return of Ayatollah Khomeini from exile, added: "If I had been in Khomeini's place, the occupation of the embassy, the occupation of the embassy, the occupation of the embassy would not have occurred."

In the interview, conducted in Qom, he said: "The occupation of the embassy was carried out in the name of the revolution, not in the name of the laws of Islam. These things happen in the name of the revolution. But I don't think it's such an essential matter."

The Shia holy man repudiated the extrajudicial actions of the revolutionary tribunals after the seizure of the Shah's residence. "May it be the will of God, these tribunals function no more."

He added: "My silence is due to the fact that I think this is a very delicate matter. For Iran, I say what I think. In Iran, I would not like to have my opinion about what is going on, but I will not give it. I repeat: I would cause problems. A number of us ayatollahs are in the same position."

There are people who have boxed up their affairs and have suffered in these matters. These are the same persons who have egged on the people to consider the extradition of the Shah as something essential. These people seem to be the most ardent supporters of the Iranian revolution. But I don't think it's such an essential matter."

Compensation proposals have recently been published and widely criticised by political supporters of the Beduin. They maintain that the sums are much less than those paid to Jews who have had to vacate their settlements as a result of the changes in land boundaries with Egypt.

The Government is not prepared to treat the Beduin in the same way as the Jewish settlers, although both groups are citizens of the state, an Israeli anthropologist explained. "As a result, the Beduin are becoming embittered and politicised in a fashion which has never happened before."

Among those present at a two-hour meeting was Mr. Nuri El-Khalidi, chairman of the military Association for Beduin Rights, who was recently imprisoned after a similar demonstration ended violently. "The next step is a march on Jerusalem," he said. "We are prepared to do everything to keep our lands."

Although the number of tribesmen involved in the dispute is relatively small, it is an issue capable of whipping a high emotion.

If the Beduin are removed from their lands, the primitive, the extreme, symbolising the essential nature of the desert. Under the terms of the Bt the Government intends to move the Beduin into a series of "industrialised" villages two of which have already been built. The authorities say the is not sufficient water available to put the Beduin into agricultural enterprises as they have requested.

Yesterday I visited a number of the scattered goatkin ten and makeshift huts where Beduin families live, tending herds of goats and other animals in almost impossible conditions. There is no electricity, no running water, no sanitation but, at the same time, no enthusiasm to abandon the area under the present terms.

One Beduin teenager said broken Hebrew: "We have always been loyal to the Government and now they are treating us badly. My family are afraid that if we ever leave this land, we will never get back or be able to prove that it was ours."

West Bank settlers rebuffed

Tel Aviv, Nov 25

Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, today balked at asking the Cabinet to issue a declaration calculated to assure Jewish settlers in the West Bank that they would not face the fate of 110 inhabitants of Elon Mor whose eviction has been ordered by the Supreme Court.

Begin and politicians close to the militant group Gush Emunim had recommended various formulas to induce a settlement to evacuate Elon Mor without resistance by January 31, the deadline set for the transfer to a new site five miles away.

An official on Mr Begin's staff said the Prime Minister considered the Attorney General and Cabinet colleagues but it was unable to come up with a formula which would be meaningful without changing the legal or political status of the territories or violating the framework of the peace treaty concluded with Egypt at Camp David last year. Accordingly, did not submit any proposal to the Cabinet today.

In a related development, the Cabinet endorsed its decision a fortnight ago to repatriate Jewish settlements in the West Bank. The minister accepted an appeal by Y. Tami, the Minister of Justice, that each project should require individual approval by a ministerial committee.

It was also agreed that before parliamentary settlements a transitional arrangement to civilian communities, the Attorney General should be asked to certify if the land they occupy is a private owner.

As the ministers discuss these issues, hundreds of "Peace Now" activists who have camped all night outside the Prime Minister's office chant slogans warning the Government against surrendering to extremists.

Another chapter in the Isra occupation of Sinai closed today with the evacuation of the Ali Ghalibah in the Gulf of Suez. The Israelis lowered their flag without pomp and the Egyptians raised theirs with fanfare. I last Israeli left by sea.

Egypt has agreed to sell Israel two million barrels of oil annually to make up for the loss of the fields, but the price will be higher than Opec rates.

Marchers in Paris back abortion law

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov 25

More than 50,000 people marched through the streets of Paris yesterday in a huge demonstration in favour of free and legal abortion. Backed by 22 different organisations—for the most part from trade unions and the public sector—the demonstration surprised even the organisers by its size.

The numbers taking part, coupled with the fact that for the first time men took part in a march in France in favour of abortion, shows the public pressure on members of the National Assembly over the next two days when they debate whether to make legal abortion a permanent feature of the French Constitution.

Abortion was made legal for a five-year trial period which expires at the end of this year, and the Assembly is now being asked to back the Government proposal to make the law permanent.

When the temporary law was passed, Mme Simone Veil, then the Minister of Health, was able to rely on the Government parties: indeed, most of the 284 votes in support came from the left wing, while most of the 189 votes against were cast by Government party members.

Since then, the opponents of the "Veil law", as it is known, have continued to fight abortion. The Roman Catholic Church maintains that it is an act of death while the Gaullists are largely opposed to the idea. Communists and Socialists will vote to pass the law at the end of the debate, but the Government coalition parties are leaving it to the conscience of their members.

The Government's dilemma is that France, like most of Western Europe, is now facing a shrinking birthrate, which is causing concern among economic planners. It is Government policy to encourage "three-child families" and to stop the trend for people to have only one or two.

In an interview with the daily paper *Le Monde*, President Giscard d'Estaing said this weekend that there was the ideal number of children for a family. Grants for the third child have been raised to 10,000 francs a birth, while income-tax relief for the third child will not stop with the child's eighteenth birthday.

The strike began on November 12 when the union refused permission for its members to punch their personal code numbers onto the screen of their new computer setting equipment when they started work.

The unions, by the management to keep a constant arbitrary check on the productivity of individual members and that it made no allowances at all for the state of copy when it reached them for setting.

Chirac-Mitterrand meeting played down by socialists

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov 25

The national secretary of the French Socialist Party has issued a strong statement aimed at squashing rumours that the party is seeking an alliance with the Gaullists. The rumour was given substance last week when it was found that a French Socialist leader, the Socialist leader, had been to see M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader.

According to the statement, this meeting was simply within the framework of the annual conference of mayors which was taking place this year at the Paris City Hall. The Socialist Mayor of Chateau-Chinon (M. Mitterrand) had simply called on the Gaullist mayor of Paris (M. Chirac) to discuss a Socialist mayor's reception in the City Hall, the statement said.

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20,000 in Dutch protest

About 20,000 people demonstrated in Utrecht yesterday against Nato plans to introduce long range theatre nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet deployment of the Backfire super-sonic bomber and the SS 20 missiles.

The demonstration was organised by leading peace movements in the Netherlands, including the Inter-Church Peace Council, and the left-wing opposition parties. Speakers included Mr Joop den Uyl, the Socialist opposition leader and Professor Berkhout, chairman of the Dutch Council of Churches.

Mr Den Uyl told the mostly young demonstrators that every chance to ban nuclear weapons must be seized. "Such a chance is now available," he said, referring to the Labour Party's insistence that Nato should first open negotiations with the Soviet Union before modernising its nuclear armory.

The management said that putting the news on the screen is no different from the old system whereby operators on Linotype machines put up their code numbers to be sure of being paid for the work they had done.

The unions, who claim they have been locked out, have held a sit-in at the Paris headquarters of the French Daily Regency Press offices and are demanding that negotiations on 17 separate claims should start within three days of their resumption of work.

The management have asked for a two-month truce before restarting negotiations. Yesterday plans went ahead for printing a new daily paper offering local news and advertising space for the region. Called *L'Action* Nice, *Cité d'Azur*, it is based on an existing monthly in which the city's mayor, Jacques Médeline, has a strong interest. The new paper had an initial print of 50,000 copies but it will only appear while Nice-Matin is off the air.

Last night a van carrying copies of the paper was chased by pickets and took refuge in the courtyard of the Nice city hall. In the scuffles a policeman was injured.

Meanwhile, the Lyons-based press group, which produces 10 regional papers including *Le Dauphiné Libéré* and *Le Progrès*, is still shut by a strike of its 3,000 employees, including journalists, who are demanding a guarantee of employment. On Thursday, Paris will see the launch of the daily paper *Le Quotidien de Paris*, which closed in June 1978 after four long-making years.

century version, which corresponds more closely to modern attitudes, was defeated by the villagers in a referendum last year. Efforts then started to improve the present text.

Phrases such as "murdering race" and "cursed Pharaos" have been deleted, scenes have been cut or toned down, and groups opposing the execution of Christ have been introduced into the mob.

In particular, a passage has been inserted in the prologue saying: "It is the duty of us to seek guilt in others, each one should look for the guilt in himself."

Rabbi Hirs Grünwald, of the Munich Jewish community, said the altered text was "better but not enough. The whole tenor of the play remains the same."

Clashes in Nice newspaper strike

From Ian Murray, Paris, Nov 25

An attempt to produce a strike-breaking newspaper in Nice has run into violent opposition from the unions and the Communist Party. A policeman and a Communist municipal councillor were injured last night in incidents connected with the dispute.

The strike began on November 12 when the union refused permission for its members to punch their personal code numbers onto the screen of their new computer setting equipment when they started work.

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Oppenheimer warning on Botha policy changes

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Nov 25

South African big business leaders have swung enthusiastically behind the development plan outlined last week by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister. But their support has been tempered in some quarters with warnings that the euphoria flowing from the meeting will give way to bitter disappointment unless fundamental changes are brought about soon.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the giant Anglo-American Corporation and a former Opposition MP, said this weekend: "The National Party in the sense that I have known it is crumbling. The Government has set off on a path from which there is no turning back. It has awakened great expectations and it will have to meet them."

Mr Oppenheimer said that the "basic problems of South Africa—the starving of political power—had not been discussed at Thursday's meeting. But it is no good waiting for the Government to do this before we improve living conditions. Political development will come, a reality if every one believes that it will be."

He said the Government urgently needed to abolish pass laws and the 72-hour curfew.

"What is happening must lead inevitably to negotiation with black leaders and not simply consultation."

One of the country's leading black businessmen, Mr Sam Mofokeng, who is regarded as a conservative by blacks, expressed his doubts about the "Blacks' need freedom". "We need the right to own our land. Discrimination has to be removed. We need to be able to open businesses wherever we want," he said.

Mr Oppenheimer said the Prime Minister had done well to "feel that adjustments to Government policy are going to have to be made and made soon. But I praised the Government for its initiative in starting dialogue."

Business leaders have enthusiastically welcomed Mr Botha's pledge that his Government would pursue a "hands off" policy and leave business to itself as much as possible. But he left them still puzzled about what is envisaged by the political level.

While doubts remain, a general view seems to be that Mr Botha has brought off considerable public relations success. He has "renewed" a pledge made by Mr J. G. Vorster, his predecessor, who he declared in 1974: "Give it six months to change South Africa."

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OVERSEAS

Kampuchean refugees
fight over attempt
to move them to safety

on Neil Kelly

Wangprathet, Thailand, Nov 25
The crisis on the Thailand-Kampuchean border to which more than 500,000 people have been forced by war and hunger has produced a new angle for Kampuchean refugees.

Spontaneous fighting has been going on for two days among the communist Kampuchean army efforts to move them away from the border to a safe camp eight miles inside Thailand. Some Kampuchean refugees were killed by automatic fire.

The Kampuchean army is in effect over the move which the Thai Army wants to be fully completed to ease the situation on the border and to ensure the safety of the Kampuchean refugees threatened by the army. The Thai Army has less than 10 miles away. One of their leaders, Mr. Soryavong, says he is every able-bodied person continues the fight against the army. He is permitting only children, pregnant women, the sick and the aged leave his camp which adds the border.

Some of those leaving have been forced to pay sums ranging from \$3 to \$40 each before being allowed to cross into Thailand.

The young man said on arrival at the Thai camp that he had got away by pretending to be sick. The Thai soldiers had seen anti-communist fighters execute three of their low countrymen for attempting to flee to Thailand.

The Thai Army had planned to move up to 8,000 Kampuchean refugees a day to the camp at Kham I Dang but only 15,000 have moved in five days. Negotiations are now going on between the Thai and Kampuchean leaders to resolve the problem.

Thailand has lodged another protest, the third in five weeks, with the United Nations over the shelling of Thai territory and incursions by foreign troops.

Three Laotians who entered Thailand last Friday told Thai officials that the Ministers of Education, Industry and Communications and seven senior civil servants were arrested in dawn raids in Vientiane on Thursday and taken to a prison outside the city.

Asylum plea: Thirteen Vietnamese who arrived in Singapore on board a military transport aircraft yesterday are being allowed to stay there temporarily pending a response from the United States to their request for asylum, a government official said today.

Heracles C130 aircraft with the 10 men, one woman and two children, appeared over Singapore airport yesterday and requested permission to land because of engine trouble. As soon as the aircraft landed the occupants said they were hoping to go to the United States and asked permission to get in touch with the American Embassy.

Reuters.

More women brought in to lead Romanian party

on Dossa Trevisan

grade, Nov 25
A reshuffle of the Romanian Communist Party executive bureau, whose membership now increased to 45, President Ceausescu has dropped a senior official and brought seven women.

With the exception of Mr. I. Ular, on the executive for years and, because of his ngarian origin perhaps in agreement with Mr. Ceausescu's ethnic policy, all had lost their various Government posts in last week's congress and in eclipse, therefore, did not come as a surprise.

Mr. Menar Manescu resigned Prime Minister in March on he was replaced by Mr. Iliescu, brother-in-law of Mr. Ceausescu and regarded, for many years as Romania's number two.

General Teodor Coman, former Minister of the Interior, dismissed 18 months previously along with a large number of high-ranking police and Ministry of Defence officials after a senior security official, Mr. Ion Pacepa, defected to the United States.

Mr. George Cioba, who now heads the Ministry of Trade, was ousted after being denounced before being dropped from the executive.

Of two others to go, the former head of the strike at the Jiu Valley coal mine and the Minister of Trade was ousted after a variety of short-comings.

Their removal from office provides the opportunity for Mr. Ceausescu to get rid of men who do not totally agree with him.

The removal from the executive of Mr. Ion Iliescu seems to make this point. Before he was sent to last to become country secretary, he held important political posts and was popular among intellectuals for his liberal views. In last, he enhanced his personal prestige and may have created a power base as he was recently brought back to Bucharest and assigned a ministerial post.

The most striking thing emerging from the congress is that Mr. Ceausescu has concentrated still more power in his own and his family's hands. Eight members of his immediate family sit on the new central committee.

Reuters.

Death toll from Colombian tremor now 40

Bogotá, Nov 25.—Five more bodies have been discovered in the ruins of houses wrecked by the earthquake in Colombia. They bring the death toll to 40, a civil defence spokesman said. About 500 people were injured by the 15-second tremor which was felt in most of Colombia as well as in neighbouring Panama, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Rescue workers were still searching for the rubble of a five-storey block of flats which collapsed in Pereira and at Risaralda, where at least 13 people died, about four out of every 10 buildings were damaged.

The Geophysical Survey Office of the Andes has placed the epicentre, off Colombia's Pacific Ocean coast.

Reuters.

Strange machine keeps Moscow footpaths clear

van finds his fortune in snow

on Michael Binyon

now, Nov 25
now fell again in Moscow. For the small army of city padmen and their padded men and their padded men it is to keep the city's pavements and doorways free from ice and snow, a job that means rising early in the morning and spending the hours scraping, sweeping, and shovelling. But for Ivan Polikarpov the snow is like new from heaven. In the 15 years he has made a fortune clearing it.

Mr. Polikarpov is a dvornik, a roughly equivalent janitor, are a breed unto themselves. Their job is to keep the yards around which stalin flats are traditionally free from snow, ice, rubbish and intruders.

They are odd-job men par excellence for a small, and usually liquid, consideration will load and carry, fetch, and mend. They have a way with them an axe and a hammer, the typical Russian tool which they wield to their profit. Dvorniks know more than anyone else where to obtain scarce supplies, and to repay favours.

But Mr. Polikarpov has not won much on speculation. He has invented a device guaranteed to make any Muscovite a millionaire—a miniature snow-removing machine.

He built it out of scrap: the frame came from a motor cycle, the scraper from an old car. The total effect looks like a small version of an armoured car of First World War vintage.

This manoeuvrable machine can scrape and sweep where the big road-sweepers cannot go: on footpaths, in doorways, yards and on pavements. It can cope with hard-packed ice as well as fresh snow and do the job of half a dozen dvorniks.

Mr. Polikarpov built it 15 years ago when he was a commandant in charge of several blocks and many dvorniks. Realising the profit to be made from his invention, he gave up his more senior job to become a dvornik. His wife, a shop assistant, did the same. Now he does her job, his own, and that of several others, and earns 600 roubles a month, almost twice the average salary. He has a car, plenty of free time and is a happy man.

He says: "I take it out in the morning and people watch. Beautiful! 'Happy Ivan', they work. 'Yes, I am proud of my work and it's brought me prestige.'"

Way back in 1967 he decided the state might like the benefit of his idea. He took his snow-removing machine to the local committee for social affairs. They agreed it was an excellent design—but regretted they could not copy it as vehicle construction was not their line.

Another department promised to introduce it in 1971, but never did. The prototype was far inferior to Polikarpov's—unmanoeuvrable and difficult to maintain. Finally it was decided that no Dvornik would look after such a machine properly and the whole idea was dismissed as impractical.

Mr. Polikarpov insisted, and in 1975 a full-scale committee to investigate his invention. They were impressed and sent it to a design council. So far this council has spent 170,000 roubles trying to make a prototype as effective as the armoured car built out of old scrap.

Moscow City Council, meanwhile, is being bombarded with complaints that snow-clearing in the city is getting worse and worse. The city is short of several thousand Dvorniks, even though it is offering free people the chance to join the housing queue if they take the job. But people no longer want to get up at the crack of dawn to shovel snow with flat metal scrapers as their predecessors did.

Last winter Moscow's streets were almost impassable because they were never properly cleared. The usual road-sweepers and mechanical scrapers that load piles of snow into waiting trucks (leaving the city centre) because their two rotating arms grab everything in sight were hardly ever seen.

Rumour had it that the city was saving money on cleaning to have more to spend during the Olympic season. It was also said the road-sweeper drivers were using their vehicles as taxis instead.

Reuters.

Demirel minority survives MPs' vote

on Sinan Fisek

kara, Nov 25
After a rowdy and sometimes violent session, the conservative minority Government of Süleyman Demirel, the new Turkish Prime Minister, today won the National Assembly's confidence by 21 votes; there were 229 votes for with 208 abstentions and one abstention.

Most of the Opposition, the liberal-democratic Republican People's Party of Mr. Bülent Evi, the former Prime Minister, was joined by a number of independents in voting against Demirel. He had the support of the Justice Party over which he presides and of other right-wing parties.

All was calm until Mr. Demirel came to the lectern to ask the Lower House for

plaudits and the opposition MPs, banging on their desks.

The Speaker ended the session immediately after Mr. Demirel's speech but after the floor continued for another five minutes while the speakers' chairs.

Now that he has the vote of confidence, one of Mr. Demirel's first moves will be to push through a Bill for the creation of "State Security Courts" in the hope of curbing the political violence which has claimed 2,500 lives in the past two years.

Suspect escapes: Mehmet Ali Agca, aged 22, who was on trial for the murder of Mr. Abdipakci, Turkey's leading journalist, has escaped from prison officials said today.

Reuters.

Prince Sihanouk waves to Kampuchean exiles on arrival in France.

Sihanouk seeks international talks

Paris, Nov 25.—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Kampuchean head of state, today called for an international conference to put an end to the fighting which has ravaged his country for more than a decade.

The prince, who arrived in Paris from Peking, said that only military pressure would push Vietnam and the Soviet Union to the conference table and he appealed for arms supplies for Khmer nationalist guerrillas.

He was speaking to reporters at Charles de Gaulle airport where hundreds of Kampuchean exiles in exile turned out to welcome him.

The prince said he would establish his base in Paris for the next three months while making visits throughout western Europe. He is accompanied by his wife, Princess Monique, his son, Prince Sihanouk, and his former Prime Minister, Mr. Penn Nouth.

Though denying that he was a "candidate for national leadership", he made it clear that one of the aims of his tour was to rally support round himself for a neutralist force that would challenge Kampuchean administrations supported respectively by the Soviet Union and China.

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"I believe that France and other powers will support the idea if there are chances that such a conference can be called."

He went on: "But such a conference cannot take place in the immediate future because the countries which hold the keys to war and peace in our region are very much opposed to such a meeting."

Reuters.

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From Michael Binyon

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Reuters.

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Vietnam: Nguyen Tran Huyen

By Clifford Longley

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Reuters.



Prince Sihanouk waves to Kampuchean exiles on arrival in France.

Sihanouk seeks international talks

Paris, Nov 25.—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Kampuchean head of state, today called for an international conference to put an end to the fighting which has ravaged his country for more than a decade.

The prince, who arrived in Paris from Peking, said that only military pressure would push Vietnam and the Soviet Union to the conference table and he appealed for arms supplies for Khmer nationalist guerrillas.

He was speaking to reporters at Charles de Gaulle airport where hundreds of Kampuchean exiles in exile turned out to welcome him.

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Reuters.

Death toll from Colombian tremor now 40

Bogotá, Nov 25.—Five more bodies have been discovered in the ruins of houses wrecked by the earthquake in Colombia. They bring the death toll to 40, a civil defence spokesman said. About 500 people were injured by the 15-second tremor which was felt in most of Colombia as well as in neighbouring Panama, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Rescue workers were still searching for the rubble of a five-storey block of flats which collapsed in Pereira and at Risaralda, where at least 13 people died, about four out of every 10 buildings were damaged.

The Geophysical Survey Office of the Andes has placed the epicentre, off Colombia's Pacific Ocean coast.

Reuters.

Strange machine keeps Moscow footpaths clear

van finds his fortune in snow

on Michael Binyon

now, Nov 25
now fell again in Moscow. For the small army of city padmen and their padded men and their padded men it is to keep the city's pavements and doorways free from ice and snow, a job that means rising early in the morning and spending the hours scraping, sweeping, and shovelling. But for Ivan Polikarpov the snow is like new from heaven. In the 15 years he has made a fortune clearing it.

Mr. Polikarpov is a dvornik, a roughly equivalent janitor, are a breed unto themselves. Their job is to keep the yards around which stalin flats are traditionally free from snow, ice, rubbish and intruders.

They are odd-job men par excellence for a small, and usually liquid, consideration will load and carry, fetch, and mend. They have a way with them an axe and a hammer, the typical Russian tool which they wield to their profit. Dvorniks know more than anyone else where to obtain scarce supplies, and to repay favours.

But Mr. Polikarpov has not won much on speculation. He has invented a device guaranteed to make any Muscovite a millionaire—a miniature snow-removing machine.

He built it out of scrap: the frame came from a motor cycle, the scraper from an old car. The total effect looks like a small version of an armoured car of First World War vintage.

This manoeuvrable machine can scrape and sweep where the big road-sweepers cannot go: on footpaths, in doorways, yards and on pavements. It can cope with hard-packed ice as well as fresh snow and do the job of half a dozen dvorniks.

Mr. Polikarpov built it 15 years ago when he was a commandant in charge of several blocks and many dvorniks. Realising the profit to be made from his invention, he gave up his more senior job to become a dvornik. His wife, a shop assistant, did the same. Now he does her job, his own, and that of several others, and earns 600 roubles a month, almost twice the average salary. He has a car, plenty of free time and is a happy man.

He says: "I take it out in the morning and people watch. Beautiful! 'Happy Ivan', they work. 'Yes, I am proud of my work and it's brought me prestige.'"

Way back in 1967 he decided the state might like the benefit of his idea. He took his snow-removing machine to the local committee for social affairs. They agreed it was an excellent design—but regretted they could not copy it as vehicle construction was not their line.

Another department promised to introduce it in 1971, but never did. The prototype was far inferior to Polikarpov's—unmanoeuvrable and difficult to maintain. Finally it was decided that no Dvornik would look after such a machine properly and the whole idea was dismissed as impractical.

Mr. Polikarpov insisted, and in 1975 a full-scale committee to investigate his invention. They were impressed and sent it to a design council. So far this council has spent 170,000 roubles trying to make a prototype as effective as the armoured car built out of old scrap.

Moscow City Council, meanwhile, is being bombarded with complaints that snow-clearing in the city is getting worse and worse. The city is short of several thousand Dvorniks, even though it is offering free people the chance to join the housing queue if they take the job. But people no longer want to get up at the crack of dawn to shovel snow with flat metal scrapers as their predecessors did.

Last winter Moscow's streets were almost impassable because they were never properly cleared. The usual road-sweepers and mechanical scrapers that load piles of snow into waiting trucks (leaving the city centre) because their two rotating arms grab everything in sight were hardly ever seen.

Rumour had it that the city was saving money on cleaning to have more to spend during the Olympic season. It was also said the road-sweeper drivers were using their vehicles as taxis instead.

Reuters.

Demirel minority survives MPs' vote

on Sinan Fisek

kara, Nov 25
After a rowdy and sometimes violent session, the conservative minority Government of Süleyman Demirel, the new Turkish Prime Minister, today won the National Assembly's confidence by 21 votes; there were 229 votes for with 208 abstentions and one abstention.

Most of the Opposition, the liberal-democratic Republican People's Party of Mr. Bülent Evi, the former Prime Minister, was joined by a number of independents in voting against Demirel. He had the support of the Justice Party over which he presides and of other right-wing parties.

All was calm until Mr. Demirel came to the lectern to ask the Lower House for

plaudits and the opposition MPs, banging on their desks.

The Speaker ended the session immediately after Mr. Demirel's speech but after the floor continued for another five minutes while the speakers' chairs.

Now that he has the vote of confidence, one of Mr. Demirel's first moves will be to push through a Bill for the creation of "State Security Courts" in the hope of curbing the political violence which has claimed 2,500 lives in the past two years.

Suspect escapes: Mehmet Ali Agca, aged 22, who was on trial for the murder of Mr. Abdipakci, Turkey's leading journalist, has escaped from prison officials said today.

Reuters.

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Reuters.

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An aerial photograph of the Port of Los Angeles, showing the harbor, piers, and surrounding urban areas. The image is in black and white, with a high-contrast, grainy appearance. The harbor is filled with numerous piers and ships, and the surrounding urban areas are visible in the background.

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MONDAY BOOK

THE ARTS

Nashville
King's Head

Irving Wardle

As Robert Cushman who devised this Odeon Nash programme, points out halfway through the show Nash was not always an old success; he was a young success as well. So it is not surprising that the catalogue of the dead variety's pet hazards: blood-thirsty children, women who keep you hanging about, unwanted guests, romantic poets, the British on masses, Nash's cool eye brightens only at the sight of animals and hard liquor, those twin refuges from life's little irritations.

As a reader the image you get of Nash, for all the fan of his tangled metres and amazing rhythms, is of a sedentary urban mole, and the last man you would expect to see on a stage. The achievement of this play is to show Nash as a man who is not only through his stage collaborations with Weill and Vernon Duke, but equally through the poems.

As Nikolai Simonov's production of the Nash face is split between a company of four: Christopher Benjamin in the likeness of a holier-than-thou, and a youthful Murray who brings a youthful contrast to their disenchanted material; and Mr. Cushman as a white-suited linkman with a marked gift for surprise timing as he switches from narrative into character with lines like "Get your eye out of my thumb". The run has been extended to December 29.

Munich Studio
Ensemble
Purcell Room

Max Harrison

Saturday night's concert by the Munich Studio Ensemble consisted mainly of works by minor contemporary German composers in what might be termed a conservative modern idiom. In their rather too consistent intensity, Fritz Buchter's Three Songs marked an over-reaction to some self-consciously fey verses by e. e. cummings. They were persuasively sung, however, by Edith Urbanczyk, a soprano. The other Buchter piece was *Springen*, for solo piano. This proved to be more eloquently than reflectively, yet quite convincingly argued; it was played by Gottfried Hehle.

Another set of three songs, by Dieter Acker, had more interesting Rilke texts, and the second, "Wie sich gestern", was attractive for its deliberately fulsome flute and keyboard parts, a response to the poet's talk of a "plumage of silence". The flute was played by the ensemble's third member, Renate von Rosen, who was also heard with Miss Urbanczyk in Rouse's Two Songs of Ransard.

The other music in the programme was all decently composed, but without conspicuous individuality, and this fact was emphasized by Rouse's excellently performed songs. These make a couple of persons, and with a texture that beautifully matches the poetry; in the first piece, "Rossigol mon mignon", for example, Rouse compares the voice of the nightingale with that of a lonely, love-lorn singer.

Miss Urbanczyk's most sympathetic work, though, came in Four Songs by Hans Pfitzner, representing an earlier stage of the German tradition than Buchter and Acker. These were settings of Hebel, Eichendorff, etc. and one regretted that they were so dull. Neither the programme nor the enclosed leaflet of texts divulged the author of the words of the concluding *Chanson* by Karla Gendler. But this, in six movements, and again bringing the flute into play, was another boring piece.

Music Group of London
Wigmore Hall

Joan Chissell

It would be an exaggeration to describe current happenings at the Wigmore Hall as a Fauré festival. Yet in 22 concerts, spread over seven months, a number of distinguished artists have agreed to include at least one of his works in their programmes. By next March we shall have had the opportunity to reassess not only the piano pieces and songs but also the instrumental sonatas and chamber music complete.

Weekend opera



Shirley Verrett and fellow Druidesses

Photograph by Brian Harris

A voice so hard to raise

Norma
Covent Garden

William Mann

My heart sinks whenever I read that an admired mezzo-soprano is to appear in a soprano role, as so many so regularly do. There are innumerable reasons, historical, financial and plain, why they should be eager to switch register. But the process of translation takes time and, while that is going on in public, an audience cannot help regretting that a superb Amneris or Carmen should be in the place of her less than superb Aida or Salome or Tosca, or even Brunnhilde, before she is ready for them.

Covent Garden's current Norma, Shirley Verrett, is an example. She has been singing Bellini's Norma for three years now (and she has Tosca and the Ballo Amella in her repertoire), but as the tussled her way through "Costa diva" and its cabaret, with squinty intona-

tion, gusty top notes and poorly supported tone, I was moved by the magnificent Eliza and Azucena and Carmen of past years. Yet she was a memorable Queen Elizabeth in *Arma* Bolena, often reckoned a soprano role, and chronicles suggest that Puccini, the first Norma, would nowadays be classed as a mezzo.

Verrett does look a beautiful and touching Norma, particularly when she has shed her white sacerdotal robe for flowing black and red, in her later scenes: with pink-and-white make-up her face suggests a Japanese girl. And she swarmed into the part by "Mira, o Norma" her voice was sounding more comfortable, a proper instrument for her expressive purposes, and when she reached the duet "In mia man affini to sui" she found, and to the end sustained, true dramatic eloquence, worthy of the much-loved mezzo Verrett. But there were still vocal miscalculations, and it was only half of an outstanding Norma that she realized.

In the duets with Adalgisa she was doubtless tempering her art to Josephine Veasey who was unwell but could not, at short notice, be replaced; yet in the first duet Miss Veasey rather stole the vocal honours. Charles Craig, in ringi ngbut less than glamorous form, made a stalwart Pollicino; Cesare Siepi's woolly Orovoso was a startling disappointment. The chorus and orchestra contributed strongly, and the quality of the performance as a whole was due largely to the sage, all-capable, sensitive conducting of Lamberto Gardelli—as so often in the recent past and present.

Those familiar with this production will be glad to learn that Sordano Sequi has, this time, simplified his always rather staccato staging, and that Pier Luigi Pizzi has removed his fuzzy elements (including the vast cavern that was Norma's dwelling) from his settings, in favour of plainness and smoothly running action.

The Magic Flute
Coliseum

John Higgins

Anthony Besch's production of *The Magic Flute* has always had a sufficiently quantity of solid virtues to secure it a regular place in the Coliseum repertoire. Here it is back for the pre-Christmas season. Yet for Mozart solidly is not enough and the *Flute* staging has become unduly sombre over the years.

Some elements do though strive hard to redress the balance. John Stoddard's animals peer shyly and prettily out of the wings. Niall Murray's Papageno, feather trunk and bare arms and legs, is a cheery buttonholer straight from the banks of the Liffey, as chirpy as the birds he pursues. Papageno in the best traditions of the German houses is cast as a soubrette role and Marilyn Hill Smith is winning enough to suggest that she would have no difficulty in making an excellent career in musical comedy should she have a mind to.

Tamino and Pamina are both new to the Coliseum production. David Rendall, who sounded to be one of our most promising Mozart tenors a couple of years ago, was unimpressive as the Prince in a strange land. The voice seems to have lost its sheen temporarily and there are hints of a vibrato threatening to spoil the texture further. His husky, acting was scarcely helped by having his hair scraped into a Japanese top-knot, as though he were moon-lighting as Poo-Bah in another theatre. Tamino should arrive dressed in rich Japanese hunting clothes, but nothing is said on his hair style.

Eiddwen Harry's Pamina was much more successful. This daughter of the Queen of the Night, placid and plant in the male-dominated world of Sarastro, scarcely takes after her mother (Marianne Blok's performance in that role was poorly projected and articulated, but Miss Harry knows well how to keep a clean and pure Mozart line. So too does the excellent John Tomlinson, taking his time to reach the lower depths of Sarastro's register and relishing them once he arrives. With Richard Van Allan by his side as the Spectre there was little doubt that Right would triumph in the end.

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The Monday Book

Every inch a Terry

An Actor and His Time
By John Gielgud in collaboration with John Miller and John Powell (Sidgwick & Jackson, £8.95)

It seems improbable that the verse of John Gielgud, ever a clipped couplet, "I love it, I love it and who shall dare to chide me for loving...?" might have been a reasonable epigraph. We would not go further. Eliza, plunging into hothouse, loved "that old armchair". Sir John (and no one would chide our great classical actor) loves the theatre—his profession and his life.

Unlike some of his colleagues who can disassemble their love, he remains captivated by little things as well as big: billing, advertisements, fan-mail, queues. "I'm quite useless," he suggests, "except where the theatre is concerned." By no means: he has always written evocatively. This radio-derived book was marked into existence in partnership with his BBC interview, but the book, the man, the manner is Gielgud's, the rest, dignity, fastidiousness, it is the work of a Terry whose paternal great-grandmother was a renowned Lithuanian actress, and whose paternal grandfather was a Polish family that had owned its castle, Zamek Gielgud, on the Meuse. When these prodigies do so, conjointly meet, they are portentous things.

Oscar Asche, man of the gold finger, in *Chu-Chin-Chow*, used to put on *As You Like It* with an early scene deep in the wood. The new recollections hold the leaves of a benign autumn (Sir John is not arm-chair, but a masseur, and his paternal grandfather was a Venetian flagstones or the fields of Windsor. From the rest, at a venture: Harley Granville-Barker. "Like a masseur who forces you to discover muscles you never knew possessed." Peter Brook ("I trust him entirely"); Edith



Gielgud as John Worthing in 'The Importance of Being Earnest', 1940

LSO/Atherton
Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

The Stravinsky Festival has provided one lesson which so far I have not mentioned, and that is the richness of his music for orchestra. Friday night's final concert in the series made it impossible to overlook. In the *Scherzo Fantastique*, an immature impression of life in the hive, there are no peculiar difficulties other than that of holding so ramshackle a piece together, but in the three works which followed it on the programme, all dating from the period of the second world war, Stravinsky delights in a balance, quirky rhythms, and sudden chops from one kind of texture to another, giving his players so much to think about that they have no time to "interpret" his music.

No work of his is more an obstacle race than the *Symphony in C*, which, on the surface, at least in a good performance, appears an athletic consummation of his composer's neoclassicism at its musical grand and sport. Its many awkward corners ought to do no more than keep the music tense and vital, but here no many of them showed through: brass braying when they ought to be thrumming, flutes having trouble keeping time, blocks of sound not quite fitting neatly together.

A comic piece tests perfection still more severely, and the problems being encountered by the London Symphony Orchestra and David Atherton made the *Circus Polka* reminiscent of the elephant who first danced it in the ever-little composer.

Again little weaknesses leapt to the attention at the start of the final work, *The Rite of Spring*, but there came a point, 10 pages into the score, when I was gripped by the throat, the notes swirling and massing, and throbbing with the sound until the end. This, no doubt about it, was the real Stravinsky.

This review is reprinted from Saturday's later editions

Television

Suez 1956
BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

Ian Curteis' documentary dramas for television are the contemporary version of Victorian history-paintings and tableaux vivants. They inform, up to a point; they entertain, up to a point; they excite shocks of recognition and uncomfortable associations with the present time; but, with the exception of *Philly, Burgess and Maclean*, they do none of these things thoroughly or really well, and with *Suez 1956* following *Philly and Churchill* and the *Generals* they are growing elephantine and grey. The number of truly realized characters seems to diminish as the scenes round the conference-tables grow. Where next? *Potsdam 1945*? *Salt II*?

Suez was, in fact, written first—*Churchill*, though critical, was intermittently moving and undeniably fun (alternative title: *Punch in the Second World War*?) and *Philly*, a mere 20 minutes, was superb from first to last—may be Mr. Curteis has learned the lessons that so need to be learned by the writer of *Suez 1956*. The chief of these is that only very rare dramatists have the breath, wit or imagination to sustain a three-hour play. Newsreels are no help: they merely plunge the play, and the viewer, into another, dangerously more ending.

Having cast one of the most rational and astoundingly contented actors in England, Michael Cough, to play a Prime Minister living off pills for his blood-pressure and a bile-duct that blew back, and one of the most interesting and unpredictable to play Nasser only to fade him out half way through

(Robert Stephens). Cadric Messina's production, directed by Michael Darlow, has only a modest number of good cards in its hand: Richard Vernon's delectably near-perfect Macmillan; Peter Cellier, an actor normally confined to Fascist beasts (eg. *Bent*), who turned Selya Lloyd into a more forceful and—in dissenting, honourable—figure than most of us remember. The House of Commons scenes were the most convincing, with Edna's vision. Mr. Stephens was riveting as long as he was allowed to be: Alexander Knox gave Dulles a formidable and slumbering anger.

Much of the rest was provincial. "We shall not allow zeez zings to appen!" I cannot remember whether it was an Israeli or a Frenchman who made this remark, but both sides were written and acted so badly that it could have been either. There did not appear to be any French players in the huge cast and, with the exception of Bulgankin, the Russian was the only one who had any vowels, to say nothing of their hysteria, in Varrington.

Written sources on *Suez* are so limited—several decisive meetings were, on Edna's instructions, never minuted at all, and some records are protected for another 50 years—that it was surprising to find the dramatist passing up a good episode when he could have had it. There did not appear to be any French players in the huge cast and, with the exception of Bulgankin, the Russian was the only one who had any vowels, to say nothing of their hysteria, in Varrington.

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Two People
LWT

Michael Church

Costly hampered between the grimly watchable *Professionals* and the archly convivial *Saturday Night People*, a winsome pair of babes in the wood are currently unfolding their tale. *Two People* (get the note of disaster in this title) is the 15-year-old Tim and Christine surrounded by quasi-people of the same age and hounded by the adult non-people into whom they will one day inevitably turn.

Since society only considers them to be on the threshold of personhood, however, the sexual relationship which they clandestinely and unhappily enjoy becomes the occasion for an old-fashioned elopement. Christine will get down to living, and Tim will lie crying no longer in his lonely bed at night. While the people hitch lifts from benevolent lorry drivers and laughing millionaires, the cameras look back at the people they have left behind, distraught parents and anguished teachers (at least two of whom are now crying in their lonely beds at night). It pays to be people.

Or does it? By the end of episode three disturbing signs have appeared suggesting that

Christine may already be a non-person in disguise. She has begun to ask questions like "how much money do we have?" and "where are we going to sleep when we get married?" and Tim, leading them to his estranged mother's doorstep. Final defeat so soon? The suspense till next Saturday will, alas, be quite bearable.

I realize, of course, that this series is intended less for people like me than for people like the protagonists. It was made over a year ago and nervously shoved into a cupboard and it has now, to its makers' chagrin, been nervously shunted to a safely people-free hour—or to a time, at least, when all self-respecting people are happily engaged in watching the new clean, realistic clinches on *March of the Day*.

This is ridiculous. *Two People* may be a good, old-fashioned, non-peopled with stereotypes, and it may promulgate the pernicious doctrine that 15-year-olds should take themselves seriously, but it does touch "responsibly" on an area of teenage life concerned with the parents and anguished teachers (at least two of whom are now crying in their lonely beds at night). It pays to be people.

Or does it? By the end of episode three disturbing signs have appeared suggesting that

The Secret Army
BBC 1

Fay Weldon

There is an area of drama where the BBC excels almost without knowing it and I fear rather without desiring it—when the diverse and exceptional skills of its employees raise what begins as ordinary ratings-todder into the realms of craft-bordering-art. Such a series has been from time to time, *The Secret Army*, born back in 1977, now drawing to its end, bridging the tricky Saturday gap between the enormous popularity of the *Generation Game* and *Match of the Day*, have a nightmare, and I am sure entirely unjustified, vision of the conversation that attended its begetting.

How about this one, folks? There's this cat in Paris during the war, patronised by the occupying forces, and operating as a resistance cell. It's got everything. Nostalgia, torture, historical accuracy, good food, and it's probably equalled only in a heart transplant theatre. Easy enough, always, to criticize the finished product: easier still for programme planners to pick up with so much ingratitude and simply join *The Generation Game* and *Match of the Day*.

There is, in the making of such a series, the animated stills that were shown instead revealed brilliant ingenuity but could not equal the real thing. Still, for good measure we had Luigi Bonas, dancing a solo from Roland Petit's *Ritournel*, never before seen in Britain. That sequence demonstrated another of the series' little bonuses, when Dame Margot came on announced as the woman joining three men in another dance from the same work: a tiny role, but fun.

Some old sequences (Loie Fuller's solo, or an undersea ballet filmed by Méliès) were frankly quaint but still worth seeing. The specially filmed passages are not always ideally cast, and you could take issue with details of the commentary (Balanchine's *Apollo unemotional*, indeed! But who wants to quibble? The series has already included Makarova, Nureyev and Baryshnikov, as well as dancers mentioned, has given us Kyra Nijinsky's memories of her father, and put on record several outstanding performances, with many goodies still to come. When it is over, millions of viewers will know much more about the variety and life of the dance in its form. The fourth instalment can be seen on BBC 2 this evening.

The Magic of Dance
BBC 2

John Percival

We are half way through Margot Fonteyn's six-part series on *The Magic of Dance*, and those who are already worrying that Monday evenings will seem colourless once it is finished will have to console themselves with the thought that programmes so packed with fascinating material and star performers must certainly be shown again before too long.

Fonteyn herself is the biggest star, not only when seen dancing but as commentator and guide. To see her in Tchaikovsky's home, or Pavlova, sitting in their chairs, looking out of their windows while she talks about them, brings home the past immediately. Perhaps she is a little too kind to be an ideal interviewer; in the first programme I kept wishing she would push Fred Asaie harder to get beyond his generalizations about how he made his dances and give specific examples.

The fact that we could not see Asaie dancing, presumably because of copyright difficulties, indicates one problem

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An artist's impression St. Lawrence Estate Commercial

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01337, The Times,

Nicholas Ashford explains the tribal background to the new election

The crucial choice before Zimbabwe Rhodesia

Although the Lancaster House peace formula for Zimbabwe Rhodesia has not yet been signed and sealed (and could still be torpedoed as a result of the latest Rhodesian raids into Zambia), campaigning has already begun for what is certain to be the most important election in the country's history. So much more hangs on the outcome than just the fact that one party will win more parliamentary seats than another. The result will decide whether the country can continue on its present somewhat uneasy course of multi-racial "moderation" or will swing towards a more radical form of black nationalism.

It will decide whether or not the 230,000 whites will continue to have a role to play in the country. And the outcome will indicate whether the nation's seven million inhabitants can finally look forward to an era of peace and stability or will instead find that the present racial conflict will degenerate into a tribal one.

Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) has been first off the mark. Taking advantage of its majority position in the present Government, it has recently introduced a number of vote-catching measures such as a reduction in the price of certain essential goods and the announcement of a minimum wage (£17 a month) for agricultural workers and the sudden release of large numbers of political prisoners.

No doubt other carrots will be offered to the electorate before Bishop Muzorewa has to hand over his powers to a British Governor.

Whether such gestures will slow the erosion of Bishop Muzorewa's grassroots support remains to be seen, but it would seem unlikely.

During its first five months in office Bishop Muzorewa's administration failed to introduce the sorts of reforms which its supporters had hoped for. Last minute gestures, such as those which are now being made, are unlikely to convince many voters.

Bishop Muzorewa's claim to have achieved peace will be more persuasive, however, particularly if there is a reasonably effective ceasefire. This is the ticket on which he fought the last election and it is peace

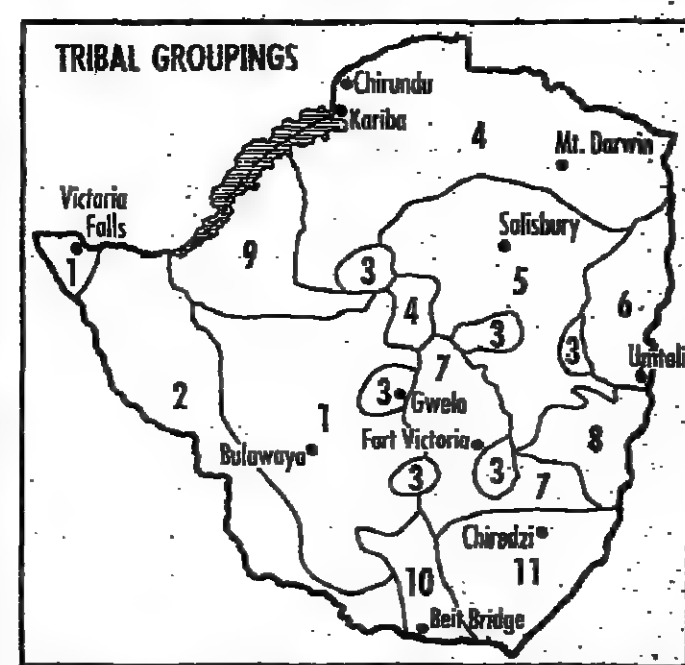
above all else most Black Zimbabweans want to see restored. Bishop Muzorewa's spectacular return to Salisbury last weekend—a modern Moses returning to his people in an executive jet—was clearly designed to boost his image as a peace-maker. He had returned to lead his followers to the promised land of peace. But how many will follow him there? And how many others will turn to those who fought the war that eventually forced the whites to sue for peace—the Patriotic Front?

Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu wing of the Patriotic Front has also started gearing up for the election campaign. For the past couple of weeks Zanu's principal representative inside the country, Mr Cephas Mupfema, has been holding well-attended briefings with Zanu loyalists. However, Zanu and Mr Mupfema's Zanu organization are both still banned and Mr Mupfema was forced to cancel four rallies which he planned to address last weekend.

Mr Mupfema's supporters have been less openly active. But the backdrop of his support lies in the tribal trust lands where the war is still raging. In these areas his political commissars have been campaigning for years in the wake of his Zanu guerrillas whose influence now extends over large parts of rural Rhodesia. Just how extensive is his support in these areas is the question to which no one at present really knows the answer.

Some people believe that an ending of the war, and particularly a cessation of coercive activity by the security forces, will produce a great flood of support for Mr Mupfema in the east, central and southern parts of the country. However, others argue that many ordinary tribesmen will swing away from Mr Mupfema if Zanu can produce a cease to its strong-arm tactics.

At present the forthcoming election is being portrayed as a power struggle between the UANC and the Patriotic Front. The other parties, such as the Rev Ndabingi Sibhile's wing of Zanu, Mr James Chikere's Zimbabwe Democratic Party (ZDP) and Mr Michael Mawema's Zimbabwe National Front (ZNF) are regarded as little more than side-shows, although ones which could



There are 11 different tribes in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. As numbered in the map they are: 1 Ndebele, with 14 per cent of the population and 44 chiefs; 2 Kalanga (5% and 3). These first two are Ndebele-orientated tribes. Next come six Shona-orientated tribes: 3 Rozwi (9% and 20); 4 Karanga (12% and 20); 5 Zezuru (18% and 22); 6 Manyika (13% and 9); 7 Karanga (22% and 35); and 8 Ndaou (3% and 11). The remaining three tribes are: 9 Tonga (2% and 27); 10 Venda (1% and 6); and 11 Shangani (1% and 5).

The divisions shown in the map are based upon historical fact. They do not necessarily mean that a modern Africa from the Kalanga group, for example, automatically considers himself to be Ndebele-orientated in matters of sport, politics or any other aspect of organized life. There are also further sub-groupings—the Shona language group, for instance, has approximately 65 sub-groupings.

hold the balance of power in the likely event that neither the UANC nor the Patriotic Front win an overall majority in the future 100-seat assembly.

As for the whites, they seem destined to vote overwhelmingly for the Rhodesian Front (RF) once again which will place the 30 white MPs in an important (perhaps dangerously so) pivotal position between the main black parties.

But most black Zimbabweans will not be voting on either party or ideological lines, for the moderate Mr Mupfema's "Marxist" Muzorewa's tribal factor will, regrettably, be of far greater importance to the final outcome. Already the parties are beginning to fragment dangerously on tribal lines.

Tribalism is a dirty word in Africa and, to their credit, the leaders of the UANC and the Patriotic Front have tried to overcome (at least absorb) tribal differences—differences which have been deepened as a result of decades of divide and rule tactics by the white minority.

Mr Mawema, who set up in a deliberate attempt to cultivate the votes of the Shona-speaking Karanga, believes that 80 per cent of the electorate will vote on tribal lines. Mr Tenzai Dumbusheni, a black communist, said "if you remove the element of coercion then most people will vote for people who are closest to them, in other words, for members of the same tribe. Ideology does not really come into it."

The tribal factor in Zimbabwe Rhodesia is not simply a matter of the Ndebele minority (about 20 per cent of the population) against the Shona-speaking majority. The Shona are also sub-divided into six major groups, of which the most important are the Karanga (who, with the Rozwi, comprise about 32 per cent of the black population). The Zezuru (18 per cent) and the Manyika (13 per cent).

In last April's election Bishop Muzorewa won the overwhelming support of Shona voters. He performed particularly well in the three Mashonaland Provinces where the Zezuru predominate.

This time, however, the Zezuru will be divided. Some will support Mr Chikere, who split from the UANC with six other MPs to form the ZDP. Others may turn to Mr Mupfema, who is a Zezuru, or to Zanu which has several prominent Zezurus in its executive. Others may vote for the Bishop who has kept three Zezurus in his Cabinet.

The Manyika vote will also be similarly fragmented. Muzorewa himself is a Manyika and has already been accused of tribalism because of the party and official posts which have been awarded to fellow Manyika. But Mawema is the province from which Zanu has drawn many of its recruits and while the Zezuru forces are most active. And in the south of Mawema, around Chipinga, the Rev Sibhile has his tribal base which provided him with four of his 12 seats last April.

But the key will lie with the two million Karanga living in the huge tribal areas around Fort Victoria. The Karanga are the most martial of the Shona tribes and provide the backbone not only of the UANC but also of the Rhodesian army. But the Zanu guerrilla forces as well.

Behind the Karanga were believed to be solidly behind Mr Mupfema, a fact which seemed to be borne out by the low poll in the Victoria region. But the Karanga's tribal loyalties could be divided by the advent of Mr Mawema's ZNF which is trying to woo Karanga away from Mr Mupfema by evoking the memories of the high Zanu and Zanu guerrilla forces in detention in Mozambique.

These divisions include prominent Karanga political and military leaders including Mr Henry Hamadziripi, Mr Eugene Gumbo, Mr Mubvumba Muzi, Mr Elias Honono, Mr Angweni Kambau and Mr Grey Mapondela.

Only in Mashonaland is there no danger of tribal fissures. No one doubts that Mr Nkomo will win the overwhelming support of the Ndebele and the associated Kalanga group. His only potential rival there, Chief Kayira Ndiweni, whose United National Federal Party won nine seats last time, is unlikely to oppose Mr Nkomo. Mr Nkomo may also pick up some Shona support on account of his prestige as the country's best-known and longest-serving nationalist leader.

At the moment both the Zanu and Zanu wings of the Patriotic Front are saying they will contest the election jointly as the RF and as two separate parties. Although this will be an uneasy alliance it could mean that a combination of Mr Nkomo's Ndebele support plus substantial Karanga, Zezuru and Manyika backing for Mr Mupfema will be sufficient to provide the RF with more seats in the new assembly, but probably not an overall majority.

It is this prospect of a united RF taking over the running of the country that is causing such concern both among Rhodesian whites and within the UANC as well.

Bishop Muzorewa and his supporters on the Patriotic Front are excluding themselves from any agreement reached at Lancaster House. The latest Zimbabwe Rhodesia attacks against Zanu may give the Bishop a chance to peel away the RF to do just that.

But if the RF does agree to ceasefire terms and takes part in the election and if it does emerge as the strongest party, this will then raise another question—how long can the two wings of the Patriotic Front remain united?

It is small wonder that at a time when a settlement finally seems to be within grasp both black and white Zimbabweans seem to be so nervous about the future of their country.

600 years of the Wykeham connexion



New College, Oxford: corridors of power.

Tonight the 38 freshmen and 26 Freshwomen of New College, Oxford, will be dining to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the founding of the college by William Wykeham.

It is doubtful if the founder, who rose from obscure origins in Hampshire to become Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England, would have approved of his college's status in a dining room in its sixteenth-century year. He saw the main purpose of the college as being to produce priests with a handful of lawyers and administrators as well.

Wykeham laid down strict rules of plain living and high thinking to ensure that members of New College devoted themselves to godliness and the study of good learning. Disreputable games, like chess and football, were banned, and the Fellows were allowed only a shilling a week for food. Several Fellows later resigned because of the poor commons.

The founder was also very strict about the college. In 1382 he founded Winchester College to provide New College with boys proficient in Latin and he decided that boys scholars from his school should come to Wykeham College.

He did not, however, show the same strictness when it came to members of his own family. His statutes made generous provision for the admission of founder's kin, and by 1385 the wardens and 21 of the 70 Fellows of New College claimed consanguinity with him.

It was not until 1854 that the college statutes were changed to allow the admission of non-Whitworth undergraduates. The first non-Wykehamian to be admitted was a scholar of New College, W. A. Spooner, who went on to become the first non-Wykehamian Fellow and Warden, and who may or may not have introduced a hymn to Chapel as "Kingdom Come".

The Wykehamian ethic has continued to pervade New College long after the exclusive connexion with the school was broken. In the 1920s, that the number of Wykehamians in the college gave New College "a certain almost ecclesiastical air". When recently an applicant to the college wrote to the Warden asking if he could bring up with him his common law wife he was politely told to try Balliol.

It was somewhat characteristic of the college that it was producing communists in the late 1920s and 1930s. New College should be nurturing its

own peculiarly Wykehamian breed of socialist in the persons of Hugh Gaitskell, Douglas Jay, Richard Crossman and Lord Lofthouse. A more recent graduate, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, has removed all mention of his New College education from his entry in *Who's Who*.

Archbishop Laud observed in 1633 that it was surprising how many good scholars from Winchester came up to New College, and "yet so few of them afterwards prove eminent men". He attributed this state of affairs to excessive study of Calvin's Institutes.

Dr Percy Williams, Fellow in History at New College and co-author of a fascinating, recent history, reckons that Laud's comment still holds good. New College, he says, has produced a considerable number of distinguished civil servants and judges, just as its founder wished, but very few great household names as have Balliol, Magdalen and Christ Church.

Certainly New College has done its bit to populate the corridors of power. From those who were undergraduates in the 20 years between the wars have sprung six law lords, two Lords Chancellor, the first Undersecretary of the Foreign Office, and two general secretaries of the ILO (Geneva). Woodcock and Lord Mervyn, as well as numerous ambassadors and senior civil servants.

Old and new graduates have been: wined and dined at the college during this sixteenth-century year. They have also been invited to contribute to an appeal which has so far raised £780,000 of its £1.2m total. One of the purposes of the appeal is to build a new quadrangle behind the unprepossessing facade of William Morris's original garage in Holywell Street.

The college failed to win an appeal against a ruling by Oxford City Council that as the birthplace of the British motor industry, the facade of the garage should be preserved as an ancient monument. It is an ancient monument, it is the present Warden, Dr Arthur Cooke says. "We will erect a suitable monument to Morris in the quadrangle, to the new quad. It will be something more than a plaque and we are hoping that perhaps British Leyland will come up with something appropriate."

Ian Bradley

"New College, Oxford, 1979-1979. Edited by Percy Williams and John Buxton. 58s."

The high money stakes in Dublin

The discussions which Mrs Thatcher will hold on Thursday and Friday in Dublin with other EEC leaders at their regular winter Summit meeting will arguably be the most crucial since Britain joined the Community in 1973, and certainly since the last Summit in Dublin in 1975 which saw the completion of the Labour Government's renegotiation of membership.

That sort of claim, of course, has been made before, but for once it is more than hyperbole. A remarkable "head of steam"—as Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, remarked in Brussels last week—has built up in Britain behind the issue of its EEC budget contribution, and the pressure threatens, unless released, to blow away what is left of pro-Community feelings in disenchanted public opinion.

The worst scenario sees Mrs Thatcher being offered only modest relief at Dublin. She is unable to justify this as acceptable to the Commons or the

British people, leaving herself no alternative but to instruct her ministers to pursue a deliberate campaign of obstruction within the EEC until Britain gets its way. An irreversible anti-European mood sets in, paving the way for eventual withdrawal from the EEC under a Labour Government led by Mr Tony Benn.

There is no doubt that determined wrecking tactics by Britain could make life hell for our EEC partners and be popular at home. Any member state can quite legally veto any new Community policy or prevent agreement on rises in EEC farm prices at the spring price-fixing, even on matters normally decided by majority vote. Britain can invoke the so-called Luxembourg Compromise which permits member state to veto anything it deems a threat to a vital national "interest".

Old hands in Brussels cannot quite believe the budget dispute will come to this. In the end, a face-saving compromise has always been found, usually

sufficiently complicated to permit of multiple interpretation. The only factor this jaded view does not quite account for is the distinctly unjaded single-mindedness of Mrs Thatcher.

The essence of the dispute can be simply stated. The revenue for the EEC budget, which finances the policies the nine pursue jointly, is furnished by the uniform duties and levies exacted on industrial and agricultural imports from outside the EEC from the proceeds of a fraction (up to one per cent) of value-added tax. Britain still buys nearly 60 per cent of its imports from non-EEC suppliers and so makes a relatively high gross contribution—estimated at 20 per cent in 1980—to the budget.

That compares unfavourably with a 16 per cent British share of the EEC's gross national product (GNP). A generally accepted measure of relative wealth. But it is the other side of the ledger that really hurts for historical reasons the EEC still spends 75 per cent of its budget on agriculture, and as the least agricultural country of the nine Britain inevitably gets only a small share of Community expenditure—probably less than 10 per cent next year.

The difference between what Britain pays in and what it gets out is the net contribution which which the fuss is being made. This for the British is between £1,000m and £1,200m next year, far more than even West Germany, the EEC's

richest member, is expected to be paying. That Britain, with the third lowest per capita gross national product in the Community, should be saddled with this burden seems to Mrs Thatcher, as it did to Mr Callaghan, a self-evident injustice.

Before battle is joined in Dublin, it is perhaps worth trying to explain why the injustice seems less self-evident to other major members.

There are three main lines of counter-argument, most cogently developed by the French NRP to the British case. The first goes roughly as follows: Britain entered the EEC fully aware of the need to pay for members to suffer a substantial budget deficit.

It may be, so the argument runs, that the British deficit is now bigger than foreseen, and some corrective action may be needed. It may also be that the other hoped-for benefits have not materialized, but the blame for that must be put on Britain's antiquated industries, low productivity and appalling unemployment—management relations and cannot reasonably be laid at the door of the EEC.

If a "broad balance" between budget payments and receipts is now essential for the Community, it is not unreasonable to say that the original prospect for entry, defended by three British Governments, was fraudulent.

The second line of argument contends that the British deficit will simply go away of its own accord as agricultural spending is brought under con-

trol and the proportion of British trade conducted with the EEC rises.

Not, it is argued, should Britain's relative poverty be exaggerated. In recent years, states North Sea oil is a priceless asset, and Britain per capita GNP, calculated as purchasing power parities rather than at market exchange rates, is already about 90 per cent of the average. And would move up sharply, says Greece, Portugal and Spain are in the Community.

The third and more doctrinal argument contends that budgetary revenue, representing the Community's "own resources", since it arises out of the application of jointly-agreed EEC policies and the tariff arrangements, and is not simply the sum of individual contributions, it is every member state's duty to demand a just return, an exact return on what it puts into the budget, the entire system would break down.

Britain certainly was well aware on entry that the budget was not geared to ability to pay, and that it would incur some financial loss.

The argument that Britain's deficit will right itself in time hardly answers Mrs Thatcher's need for something immediate to satisfy domestic political opinion as she faces a winter of economic discontent. It also implies that the Government, whether the EEC can survive if one of its biggest members has a major and unresolved grievance.

Michael Hornsby

CHICAGO DIARY

Mayor Richard Daley used to run Chicago like a medieval monarch, ruthlessly playing off his barons one against the other and keeping the serfs to heel. It is therefore appropriate that, two years after his death, his heirs—both political and natural—should be engaged in a classic struggle for the succession.

Shakespeare would have adored the plot, which bristles with vengeance and betrayal. As the second act began last week, Chicago seemed certain to keep its reputation for staging the nation's most fascinating big-city political drama, with important implications for next year's presidential contest.

"We're witnessing something I never thought I'd see in this town, a schism in the traditional Irish leadership," said Dr Louis Masotti, director of the Centre for Urban Affairs at Northwestern University and a former aide to Mrs Jane Byrne, the mayor. "It's beginning to resemble all-out warfare."

I shall summarize the first act briefly. When Daley died his successor, ex-officio, was Michael Bilandic, a colourful but loyal official with a single political asset: that he came from Daley's old ward, the eleventh, whose delegates effectively controlled the Democratic Party organization.

In two years as mayor, Bilandic did little of note except, fatefully, to dismiss his consumer affairs commissioner, Mrs Joyce Byrne, also an old Daley loyalist. Her offence was to suggest that he had been im-

properly influenced to approve an increase in taxi fares.

When the time came to choose a candidate for this year's election the eleventh ward persuaded the party committee to stick with Bilandic, despite his personal dislike of Mrs Byrne, the most outrageous political muscle.

A columnist in the *Chicago Tribune* wrote of her as "the innovator of the politics of mediocrity. Desires, who helps Mrs Byrne run council meetings, had a different view. "These people were put into their jobs as part of a corrupt scheme. Now they're losing them as part of the patronage machine."

Richard Daley made a moving defence of his people. "Some of them have been in their jobs for ten or fifteen years," he said. "Some have sick children or sick wives or they're old. Nevertheless, out they went."

Daley, being the son of his father, was not going to accept this weekly and last week he made his first decisive move to regain control of the party from the usurper. He announced himself as a candidate for state's attorney, a politically powerful office whose holder can investigate politicians for corruption—or, equally important, can quash such investigations.

Mrs Byrne is certain to support a rival candidate. Although she has not committed herself firmly last week, her attitude showed when she was asked what she thought of Daley's qualifications.

She said she was not familiar with them, adding, dryly, that

she had been out of politics for 18 months after her dismissal.

And then, with the time of the election in the papers this morning, she matured.

This single electoral contest will be a crucial test of the strength of the machine Mrs Byrne can hold the party machine together even against the determined challenge of a Daley. And it is at this point that the struggle takes on a national dimension.

A few weeks ago President Carter came to Chicago and spoke at a party fund-raising dinner. Mrs Byrne sat next to him and said that, if the Illinois primary had been held that night, she would have supported him.

Only a week later she showed how bitterly that pledge had to be taken when she declared her support for Senator Edward Kennedy, for whose brother John she had campaigned in 1960. To rub it in, the \$5,000 donation she made was put in the name of the Kennedy campaign coffers.

This is a big gamble. Daley senior never used to declare his support for a candidate until the last minute, and then back the likely winner, reasoning that it would be good to have a friendly face in the White House.

If Carter should beat Kennedy, Mrs Byrne will not have any task in wheeling federal funds from Washington. Indeed there were already signs last week that the Carter Administration was questioning its support for some projects.

The younger Daley has not yet taken a position on the presidency, but he did spend 25 minutes with Carter in Wash-

ington a few days ago, a rare honour for a man whose only public office is as a state Senator. It would obviously be in the President's interest to use Daley to rally the Chicago party behind him in defiance of Mrs Byrne.

Both Daley and Mrs Byrne seem convinced that victory will go to the one who can convince party workers that he or she is the legitimate recipient of the old Daley mantle.

Announcing his candidacy for Senate, Mrs Byrne said: "In this campaign, as well as in every day of my life, I will remember my father and what he meant to me. I will continue to seek to emulate his kindness, his compassion and his high



standard for governmental service."

Mrs Byrne often cites Daley, too, in particular she is trying to maintain the reputation which Chicago won under his stewardship as the city that "charitable and generous. Now it was only ever true for bankers and property developers, and that it never really worked for the poor or, especially, the blacks."

Now it is not working so well for the money men, either. Its credit rating has slipped, meaning that it has to pay more to borrow. Last week there were fears that the school board may not be able to stump up the money to pay their teachers, something that is supposedly to happen in feckless cities such as Cleveland, Detroit—or dare I say it—New York.

Daley used to be called "the boss". When Mrs Byrne took over, she was demagogically characterised as bossy. Now it is apparent that a more substantial epithet is in order.

The second City, Chicago's resident satirical revue, has a song about the mayor, which ends: "It's such a great thing to know we're going to keep the status quo."

The boss is back.

I would quarrel only slightly with that conclusion. The battle in Chicago is between a Daley son and a Daley protégé, with each other to prove which is the former mayor's spiritual heir. The boss back? He has never truly been away.

Michael Leapman



Fortunately, his spirit lives on.

Only James Buchanan, regarded by many as the father of Scotch Whisky, could have composed a blend of fine whiskies so smooth and satisfying as to win the century-long devotion of his entire house.

The Buchanan Blend has now been introduced to the public in the belief that discerning whisky drinkers everywhere will appreciate its rounded excellence.



The Buchanan Blend
THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME

'Monty Python's Life of Brian'

Russians have been trying hard to discourage NATO in modernizing its medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Mr. Brezhnev had a box of sticks and carrots in his eye of October 6, and Mr. Gromyko has just been in Bonn to reinforce the message, warning dire consequences for political relations in Europe if NATO goes ahead. So far NATO is standing firm, though the Dutch have been wobbly, so the Russians seem reasonably sure that their decision to modernize was taken at the ministerial meeting in Brussels in mid-September. At the same time, they are putting together a package of proposals on arms control to match those of Mr. Brezhnev, but there is just a chance that this time the new weapons will be ready for deployment in five years, perhaps they will be needed.

This two-pronged approach is clearly the right one. No sane man wants to exacerbate tensions in Europe or to arm more if necessary. It would be folly to pass up even the slightest opportunity for negotiation. But there are enough in Mr. Gromyko's remarks to justify a new hardening in the hope that need for it can be negotiated away. If negotiations failed—and you probably would if the nukes for them were removed the military imbalance in Europe would become even worse than it is now and the tactical risks of trying to restore would become greater.

The military case for modernization is very strong. NATO strategy is based on locating a flexible response. This means the ability to make a controlled response to any level of threat from the smallest border incident to full-scale continental warfare. In past years a gap has been

opening in the middle range of the scale. The Soviet Union has been deploying a new generation of nuclear weapons for the European theatre, notably the SS-20, which is an accurate mobile missile with three warheads, and the "Backfire" bomber. Both these systems have ranges of over 3,000 miles and could reach western Europe from the Urals. Yet they themselves cannot be reached from western Europe except by obsolete and increasingly vulnerable aircraft. They have more of sanctuary status, uncontrolled by the Soviet command and out of reach of European weapons.

In an escalating conflict Europe could therefore find itself having to jump straight from battlefield nuclear weapons to intercontinental annihilation. What this could frighten the Russians to consider is that if they were to calculate that the United States would not risk its own cities for the sake of Europe. Dr. Kissinger, confined in a recent speech that this might not be a wholly irrational calculation.

Hence the NATO plan to deploy 100 SS-20 missiles and 404 cruise missiles in Europe. Naturally the alliance tries to prevent a decision as they have tried to avert every important NATO decision over the past thirty years, but they are wrong to depict it as a new threat emanating from West Germany. The weapons will remain under American control and are no more than a response to Soviet modernization. It is not that the Russians should not come to think they have veto over NATO decisions.

Yet Mr. Brezhnev's speech of October 6 deserves examination — Mrs Thatcher's initial reaction was far too brusque. He announced the unilateral with-

on the Attlee Government in the spring of 1946 considered giving an organization to maintain essential supplies and services in times of industrial disturbance, Mr. James Chuter, the Home Secretary, insisted in a report prepared for the cabinet, that such a body should "be the instrument of a national order rather than a sectional interest." He thought it not, he said, wise to invite both employers and trade unions to assist in its preparation?

Sadly, Mr. Eds' most sensible proposal fell victim to Mr. Ernest Bevin's steamroller tactics. The cabinet, he said, had understood the Government to intend to keep the Government ready to maintain essential services in an emergency; but they were asked in advance to collaborate in devising an organization for this purpose. They might regard this as an invitation to assist in building up a strike-breaking organization." Sir Oswald Bridges' minute records Bevin as saying, "As so often, Bevin had his way and strict secrecy was maintained. Successful governments have maintained a similar reticence, the one of which has been a fear of being seen to plan strikebreaking operations against organized labor."

It is time such blanket secrecy was ended. Mrs Margaret Thatcher should heed the advice of Lord Jellicoe, published in *The Times* on Friday, that "The Government should come clear about civil contingency planning. It is an important area about which the public ought to be reassured". The fear of the Government's being smeared as a "strikebreaker" is largely a mirage. The platform rhetoric of trade union leaders would, no doubt, make swift exaggeration of the danger if the Government did go public on the matter. But in private they accept that the Government has a duty to be ready for such eventualities and are genuinely relieved to know that, where possible, it is. An opinion poll taken in February at the height of Mr Callaghan's "winter of discontent" put the question "Do you think the Government should, or should not, use troops to provide a basic service if there is a strike in a key industry?". Its reply: 76 per cent said the Government should; 27 per cent said it should not. Of unionists included in the sample, the proportions were 71 per cent said 22 per cent.

The most compelling reason for abandoning secrecy is this: need

Wearing their politics with difference

Roy Jenkins must not continue
 expect, if he ever did, that Mrs
 Thatcher and all those in her party
 administration who stand
 nearest to her will join in the
 zeal for the penance of the
 he proposed in the Dimsbley
 of British politics since the
 Nobody need search far for the
 that explains why.
 his narrative developed with
 admirable lucidity. Mr Jenkins
 to explain how Mr Thatcher
 became the hard-headed
 leader of the Conservative
 party and why she now rules the
 at Number 10. Not less, he
 set to nail down the cause of
 the recent and present troubles
 of the Labour Party he knows
 so well.
 or a crucial part of the Jenkins
 thesis depicted two main parties,
 Government and Opposition, stand-
 ing at political extremes, leaving a
 vacuum at the fulcrum of the see-
 where the ups and downs at
 end might be seen to occur, and
 derated. There were three factors
 in 1945 are that, succeeding
 governments, no matter what their
 eric and policy manifests have
 is in opposition, ended by stand-
 astride the point of balance. on
 see-saw; and as one government
 would another the same economic
 social nostrums and policies
 been adopted and practised.
 has been true of the
 socialization and government
 manufacturing industry, where there
 is between the two main parties
 is its deepest if you listen to the
 collector. incomes controls are
 supreme example, perhaps,
 none of the two main
 bosses of its attachment to
 policy, if only for electoral
 of the Attlee Government were
 into a pay freeze. Macmillan
 Selwyn Lloyd had their pay

pause. To Wilson-Brown-Callaigas house and control. Inevitably came. And, at last, Mr Heath, who had sworn an oath never to use such a blunt instrument, followed suit. (Another example, by the way, is the joining of the European Communities Community with most everybody eating words at one time or another. Mr Jenkins did not become a dedicated Europeanist until 1958, he tells me.)

It is true, of course, that the two main parties on coming into office have been the Conservative and the successor government's legislation. Yet, as many backbenchers and most party activists on both sides follow events, the broad impression has been that on essential and governing issues the Conservative and Labour parties, once in power, have been too much alike rather than too extremes in their differences.

Show a Cabinet signals of a gathering crisis and they will cancel a visit to the States, the Treasury, or Whitehall, places in their pious hands. We might almost agree, on the evidence, that a paradox comes into play. Until this year's general election, the best assurance of right government, perhaps, in government was a Left-wing Prime Minister and Chancellor.

Enter Mrs Thatcher. Within two years of Mr Heath's tenancy of 10 Downing Street she was disenchanted by what came to be known as "U"-turns: she was the first Cabinet minister to resign at a time of her government's disillusionment, and according to corridor talk she made her views known in the Cabinet room, although she did not belong to Mr Heath's inner circle or the right Cabinet committees to make any impact on the decisions.

After the Conservative Party's two election defeats in February and October, 1974, more frontbenchers and a majority of backbenchers observed that "Mrs Thatcher's" rejection of Mr Heath in spite of his promised "quiet revolution", had shrunk away from the alternative strategy that flowed out of Conservative thinking. She became the standard bearer of Conservatives in and outside Westminster, who were fed up with the neo-cons. The voters who this year took her in the voters wanted a change, a choice, although they may not like it now; they have got their wish.

From Lord Glasgow and others.
SIR: It is obvious that the action of the Iranian Government in condoning the seizure of American diplomats on their own soil in the American Embassy is totally contrary to international law. It is very interesting to witness a similar action against the British Embassy over some Iranian students whom their fellow students believe to have been arrested in the United Kingdom.

It is probable that other Western Embassies will be similarly pressured and other Eastern countries may soon notice the effectiveness and emulate the actions of the Iranian Government.

We believe that Britain should therefore, take the lead and urge the rest of the free world to speak as one voice, act together, and demand that the Americans in their trouble by suspending the purchases of any Iranian oil until international law is reestablished.

Yours faithfully,
CLAREBOROUGH,
KIMBERLEY,
ORR-EWING,
House of Lords.
November 23.

Treatment of the Shah
From the Secretary General of the American Friends of the Union
Sir, Your editorial "Bargaining with unreason" (November 15), was a refreshing contrast to what has been written in the Western press on Iran.
I, however, wonder what is the difference between the Nazi criminals and the former Shah. He is directly responsible for the deaths of thousands of innocent Iranians. If the West can seize Nazi from all over the world irrespective of their age and health—several of them had been suffering from cancer—why can't the Shah should be treated differently. Why should he look be not returned to Iran.
Yours faithfully,
MUZZAM ALI,
Islamic Press, 100
16 Grosvenor Crescent, SW1.
November 16.

From Mr P. Jones Sir, The absurdity of the new immigration rules can best be demonstrated by the following example:- My wife and I are both British citizens and I am my daughter's legal father, however, she was born abroad but came to the United Kingdom at the age of two months. Should she decide to marry a foreign citizen she will not now be allowed to live in the United Kingdom on her own right. This right has been taken away and she is now a second class citizen. We have a friend who is a foreigner married to a foreign woman. The husband, furthermore, is applying for a foreign passport. During a two-month holiday in the United Kingdom his wife gave birth to a daughter and consequently they exercised the right to apply for United Kingdom citizenship for her. This daughter has never lived in the United Kingdom except for short holidays and yet their daughter will now have the right to marry a non-British United Kingdom citizen and live in the United Kingdom. Though they do not pay rates here, do not reside here and are not foreign citizens, their daughter will continue to have full rights. We are British, reside here, pay rates here and yet, as our daughter was born abroad, she is not responsible to have the same right as the daughter of our foreign friends. We do not resent their position. We merely wonder what it is that we have done wrong? Yours truly, P. JONES, Lincoln's Inn, London, E.C.4.

From Sir Francis Tombs
Sir, The South Wales Labour Party
in condemning (your word) me for
disgraceful remarks over the
future of nuclear energy" (November
22), have learned in where
disgraceful remarks might have to tread.
I did it is true, comment on an
original statement by that body
which called for a full enquiry into
nuclear power. In so doing, I argued
that safety studies of advance gas-
turbine reactors were being treated
as secret in the sense suggested by the
South Wales Labour Party, but were
very complex and as such were not
capable of any quick assessment by
anybody not intimately concerned
with the reactor operation. They
are, however, subject to close
review by a statutory licensing
authority independent of the
nuclear industries.

I also pointed out that I did not
intend to evaluate safety
reports on, for instance, aeroplanes
or railways, although I am a fre-
quent user of them; why then
should nuclear power stations,
which have an exceedingly good
record, be treated differ-
ently?

Anyone who has studied my con-
tributions to the nuclear debate
should know that I welcome a full
discussion of the issues. What I do
not easily accept are moves designed
to shut the processes without
seeking to add to the debate.

Yours, faithfully,
FRANCIS TOMBS,
The Electricity Council,
10 Millbank, SW1.
November 22.

From the Reverend Christopher
C. V. Atkinson
Sir, I have always believed Bernard
Levin's experience of life to be
complete. Obviously this is not so.
With a dog collar around my neck
every day is an "Hello Day". Woe
decide me if I do not speak to every
stranger every day. I have not been
pounded in the face yet!
Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON.
The Rectory,
Talesowen,
West Midlands.
November 21.

From Sir Leslie Murphy

Sir, Lord Boyd-Carpenter (November 23) has called into question the accountability of the National Enterprise Board. The annual industrial holding company, the NEB, publishes annually its accounts in great detail and those accounts are audited by a major firm of professional accountants. The accounts include all the companies in which the NEB invests are, of course, audited by professional accountants and the NEB's auditors have direct contact with the management of the companies auditors on any matters that they wish to have explained or investigated. It is difficult to see what useful purpose would be served by a separate audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

The main task of the Comptroller and Auditor General is to investigate the expenditure of the Government on properly expended funds voted by Parliament for the purposes for which they were voted. He has little to do with the management of the Government and has no responsibility for the audit of the nationalized industries.

I am sure it is better for the NEB to be carried out by a firm of professional accountants who, because of their wide experience of commercial companies, have also been used to report to the Board of NEB on the procedures used by NEB staff to appraise investment proposals and to monitor the NEB's investments.

As regards its performance, the NEB is accountable to the Secretary of State for Industry and through him to Parliament. It is the Minister's task to ensure that the Board of the NEB has satisfactorily discharged its duties.

From Mr Jack Lindsay

Sir, May I protest against the phrase, *Climate of Treason*, which is being used to fan the current wave of anti-Soviet hysteria? The correct phrase for the period would be *Climate of Apathy*. If one were concerned with the responses of millions of people and not with half-a-dozen oddities.

What is omitted in all the comments on Blunt and his friends is the fact that they were upper-class, self-centred fantasists who, through their class position, could not do what the correct person, affected by the same emotions, did at the time: turn to the working class, to political parties or other organisations which expressed the anti-fascist positions.

They were a tiny, isolated, rootless group, completely unrepresentative of the mass of anti-fascists. At their social level, with access to governmental organisations such as the War Office or the secret service, the politically naive and romantically evasive recourse to contacts with Soviet agents (not in any way the national enemy at that time) seemed to them the only way of expressing their attitudes. It was a solution which, by its nature, cannot possibly recur.

Yours, etc.
JACK LINDSAY,
Castle Redingham,
Essex.

Sir, The Assistant Editor of the *Evening News* (November 22) in the address given me by me to a group of students here as best I can in the space of a letter. Some of Mr Stuart Kuttner's questions I cannot answer briefly or it may be, at all. I have to answer them in the form of questions by way of reply.

1. What are the "interests of truth"? Could they be served by public interrogation and by press exposure? Or would they be served by the "long and short" whoever asked the questions? Mr Kuttner's "journalists from unselected newspapers" could only be asked questions that they would choose to send them. How many would have come, and how could a "conference of open dimension" have been organized in the State Capitol as he suggested, and before the debate in the House on November 21? It was beyond my power and I decided not to attempt

vidual, some private pieces of the jigsaw. Some or all of them? Any of them? On the evidence of what had been published in many newspapers, I would have answered, "Now with hindsight, I do not regret my decision to select only very few, or the selection I ultimately made." But I have not had time to read the reported words. In the context I see now that the phrase "consistent answers" may be understood to imply a fear that if questioned, I would contradict my own papers.¹ Professor Blum might have given inconsistent answers. Had I meant that, I would have referred to the risk of his appearing to contradict himself. I would not wish to imply that a consistent series of questions could, in my view, only come from a very few questioners, and to ask them in a rational and critical order, in order to evoke rational and logical replies.

From Bishop Frank West
Sir, The Bishop of Peterborough has informed your readers in his letter of November 19th that the members of the Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, the General Synod, and the churches of the Anglican Communion in the United States and Canada, are to meet in the city of Toronto on November 22nd and 23rd. The Bishop of Peterborough has informed your readers in his letter of November 19th that the members of the Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, the General Synod, and the churches of the Anglican Communion in the United States and Canada, are to meet in the city of Toronto on November 22nd and 23rd. The Bishop of Peterborough has informed your readers in his letter of November 19th that the members of the Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, the General Synod, and the churches of the Anglican Communion in the United States and Canada, are to meet in the city of Toronto on November 22nd and 23rd.

One test of this was intended to be whether it had met the financial duties set by the previous Secretary of State. This will have to be changed if the NEB remains under pressure to dispose of its profitable investments in order to raise a fixed capital sum to be handed back to the Treasury by a specified date.

I was always in favour of the NEB recycling some of its investments, and several of them have already been sold. But the decision as to whether and when to do so should be taken by the NEB based on market conditions and on what would be in the best interests of the future of the business of the company concerned as well as the country.

Other tests of the performance of the NEB will therefore have to be devised. But I regard it as most important that there should be an annual debate in Parliament on the performance of the NEB as shown in the Annual Accounts laid before Parliament.

In my view, the Secretary of State should be required to recommend to the House the sum of money to be provided to the NEB in the next year and this should be the subject of a vote. In this way, Parliamentary control of the allocation of money to the NEB could properly be exercised without affecting the operational flexibility of the NEB for the expenditure of that money which is, in my view, adequately safeguarded by the existing system.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SIR LESLIE MURPHY,
Raspennia,
Marine Lane,
Gerrards Cross,
Ruckinghamshire.
November 23.

From Mr Richard Adams

Sir, I would feel less troubled about this film (*Monty Python's Life of Brian*) if I did not think it depends, for impact and success, upon wounding people's susceptibilities and apprehending against an uncaring God whom many people believe in and worship.

This is really a form of permitted cruelty (if it is to be permitted, that is) and in this respect resembles a lighter or other form of animal baiting. The whole point is that the animal suffers. If it didn't, no one would be entertained. But the animal is an animal and we are human. We are not to feel its suffering, though pleasurable to us, is something for which no guilt need be felt.

So you are a unbeliever. You are a believer. So I can hurt you, but you can't hurt me. What fun! And you are silly, and "other", because you are a believer, so I can enjoy you without feeling guilty for causing it. If you didn't feel it, my activity would be pointless.

The makers of the film no doubt see themselves as mockers of the Church of Rome, however, they are the equivalent of the spiders who "led him away into the hell called Praetorium, and they call together the whole band" (St Mark, chapter 16). He is a condemned, helpless, deserted man. He's not like us. He's some sort of cravv preacher—anyway, he can't hit back. Let's have a bit of a lark.

So, I hope, the critics will step in to help. They're much too busy with Series 3 and all that.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD ADAMS,
Knocknasharry House,
Lheragh Dhan,
Isle of Man,
November 22,

From Mr Yehudi Menuhin
Sir, May I add my voice in support of the suggestion proposed by Mr J. S. Lloyd in your letter columns of November 19—that of a statue of Lord Mountbatten on the vacant patch in Trafalgar Square?
Both his life and his work mark the most dramatic of Britain's transfers of power from the governing to the governed (he was the last Viceroy of India) and humanly, as a unique man bred to honour, courage and authority, surely the nation would take a pride in this permanent monument to the era and its outstanding spirit.
Yours faithfully,
YEHUDI MENUHIN,
2, The Grove
Highgate Village, N6.
November 21.

From Mr Tony Bunyan
Sir, Peter Hennessy misses a crucial point in his article (November 20) on the use of the Emergency Powers Acts. The restrictions on the use of troops in "limited" and "local" emergency situations contained in Question Regulation 10 for the Army applied to times when no national emergency existed.

The insertion of the words "limited" and "local" in the regulations clearly reflected the intentions of Home Secretary Henry Brooke when he introduced his Emergency Powers Bill in February, 1964. He cited in Parliament, bad weather, heat fairs and severe snow and ice as the sort of situations to which the Act would apply. He had been prompted to act, he said, "by the prolonged bad weather of last winter."

Under the 1960 Emergency Powers Act, troops could be used in civil situations on a national scale, as long as a state of emergency had been declared and approved by Parliament. The powers granted by Parliament to a government under a state of emergency have to be renewed by Parliament each month, giving opportunity for appropriate discussion and debate.

multiple use of troops on a national and extensive scale without asking Parliament's permission and without parliamentary debate. The elimination of the words "limited" and "local" from Queen's Regulations has made permanent this completely arbitrary extension of governmental powers, again without any reference to Parliament. It is high time our elected members discussed the matter.

Yours faithfully,
TONY BUNYAN,
State Research,
9 Poland Street, W1.
November 20.

**Wolfgang Amadeus
Losey?**
From Mr Hector Eduardo Luisi

Sir, Could the editors of *The Times* come to my assistance and I suspect to those of many others? For I am at a loss. Most of the major cities of the world are currently being bombarded by advertisements in newspapers, billboards and magazines urging one and all to run, not to see the latest (and truly splendid) film version of Mozart's glorious opera, *Don Giovanni*. Oddly enough, though, it is being advertised as "Mozart-Losey's" *Don Giovanni*.

My question therefore is whether Lorenzo da Ponte's middle name was in fact Losey, whether Mozart's mother's maiden name was Losey, or whether the renowned film director had the arrogance, and indeed the incredible gall, to consider his undeniable talent comparable to that of the incomparable Wolfgang Amadeus?

What are we to expect next? *Beethoven-Coppola's Fidelio*? *Berlioz-Truffaut's Les Troyens*? *Verdi-Fellini's La Traviata*? *Wagner-d'Amico's Tristan und Isolde*? The possibilities are, unfortunately, terrifyingly endless.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
HECTOR EDUARDO LUISI,
10 Rue Sedillot,
75007 Paris.
November 19.

IDC
Industrial Development Corporation
Limited
100, Broad Street, London W1C 1JH
Tel: 01-477 0000

Stock markets
FT Ind. 408.6
FT Gilt 54.48
Sterling
\$2.100
Index 69.2
Dollar
Index 87.00
Gold
\$322.5 an ounce
3-month money
Inter-bank 16 1/2 to 17
Euro \$ 14 9/16 to 15
14 11/16
Friday's close

IN BRIEF

War risk premiums for oil ships

Listing additional underwriting premiums for a voyage to Gulf has been declined in addition, shipowners now negotiate a further premium if they want to the blocking and trapping should any part of sea be closed. A 100 tankers a day through the Straits of Hormuz, the entrance to the Persian Gulf, is essential for the world's oil supply. War risks business is usually led by Lloyd's, but the company market closed on Friday. Underwriters' War Risks Committee decided to add a list of areas excluded from the war risks trading war in August after fears of a possible attack on the oil tankers by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard.

Wars with Comecon

Wilhelm Haferkamp, the German Economic Community's foreign affairs director, will begin three days in Moscow today to open up trade links between the Community and the Soviet Union. None of the 10 Comecon members have established trade relations with the Community, though four, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, have worked out arrangements on trade and with Czechoslovakia, oil sales.

Materials forum set up

A materials forum has been set up by the Institute of Materials, London, to advise on materials, technology and technical aspects of oil, and in particular energy conservation, conservation of materials.

Castings pact

The Foundry and Engineering Midlands Group is to set up an iron castings manufacturing company with George & Co., a leading European casting group. The terms of the pact, signed on October 1, are dependent on the proposals being referred to the British Castings Federation.

African oil drilling

Italy will begin negotiations on December 3 with North Africa and European oil companies interested in drilling for oil off the coast of Libya. Mr. Ken Rattray, head of the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica, has been invited to bid for groups of blocks off the coast of the Red Sea.

For E Germany

Germany is to import 100,000 cars for the first time and sell them for more than 38,000 marks (about £10) each, nearly three times their price in the West. The new import company, 500 Citroen and 500 Ford medium-range family cars, has been ordered.

Group in India

Mr. Royce, who employs 100 people, yesterday announced the formation of a new subsidiary company named Royce India, with an office in New Delhi. The new company is intended to strengthen ties with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Burma.

BSC plans more redundancies in reviving 1976 agreement

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation is preparing a crash programme of substantial redundancies, which is expected to meet strong union opposition. The company's latest decision to close down iron and steel making at Scunthorpe and at Corby, involving the loss of about 10,000 jobs, and BSC's demand last week for 2,300 redundancies at its Port Talbot works by the end of March. A thousand more white-collar jobs are threatened at the South Wales site, and if all the redundancies are implemented the plant's labour force will be cut from 125,000 to 9,000 over the next four months.



Mr. William Sims: The agreement is no longer relevant.

BSC's need to break even by the end of March, and its over-capacity as a result of reduced demand for steel, have prompted its latest plans to revive an agreement it negotiated with steel industry unions nearly four years ago. The agreement, which was intended to provide a half-year loss of about £150m, and the unions committed themselves to creating a profitable, high-wage, high-productivity industry, comparable with its European competitors. Substantial labour reductions have been made but more are needed if BSC is to meet the Government's break-even target in March.

BSC's present steel-making capacity is about 2.5 million tonnes a year, but the latest forecasts suggest that 1.5 million tonnes a year will be more than adequate. Even if agreement can be reached for the closure of Scunthorpe and Corby, the corporation will still be left with a surplus capacity of more than two million tonnes a year—equivalent to about £140m a year in overheads.

BSC is unlikely to seek a complete shutdown of a major steel-making site, but the attempt to achieve international manning levels and improve productivity is expected to lead to a reorganisation of activities at Scunthorpe and Corby. Last night, Mr. William Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said that the January 1976 agreement was "as dead as a doornail". He claimed that BSC had failed to comply with its provisions and noted that overtime payments were still running at between £90m and £100m a year.

Mr. Sims, who is also chairman of the TUC's steel industry consultative committee, said: "The agreement is no longer relevant, because the circumstances in which it was negotiated have been eroded."

Traders seek decision on electronic checkouts

By Our Commercial Editor

Retail trade associations are pushing for a decision on an electronic checkout for an early decision on technical standards for the interim generation of checkout machines. The banks are still some way from making final decisions on transactions in which a plastic card, together with the input of a customer's own personal identification number would replace cash, cheques or even present-day credit cards.

The common standards are being sought so that checkout machines can be made adaptable to the electronic transfer of funds. The banks are being faced with scrapping non-compatible machines. If standards are agreed, manufacturers already producing new generation electronic checkouts could make allowances for easy and comparatively cheap conversions.

It is almost a year since talks on electronic transfer began between the banks and the retail trade, and initially there had been hopes that the new system would start point-of-sale trials by early next year. It could now be a year to a year and a half before the new system is in place.

But retailers are working to a tighter schedule for setting up compatibility standards because of speeded up plans to bring in electronic checkouts. At first they are working to mini-computers, and soon afterwards they will be equipped with the additional refinement of laser scanning of goods. The problems being caused by the switch could mean that on an optimistic estimate it would be the middle 1980s before a full-scale system could be operating.

Business School says recession will deepen

By Our Economics Staff

The British economy will suffer a persistent inflation and economic recession next year, according to the latest of a series of gloomy forecasts from the London Business School. The school's Centre for Economic Forecasting is one of the leading private forecasters, and Professor Terry Burns, its present director, is to become the Government's chief economic adviser in January.

The latest forecast is slightly less pessimistic than that produced by the Treasury last week and shows a fall of 1.1 per cent in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) next year.

The school believes that the recession could last until 1981 or 1982. It supports the Government's present tough line on monetary policy, but is very critical of the Conservative first budget. This was too expansionary and the rise in VAT was inflationary.

Continuing high pay settlements leading to high inflation will be an important cause of the drop in output next year, the forecast says. It is likely to take some time for the Government's monetary policy to affect wage settlements as wage bargainers probably expect the policy to be relaxed eventually.

The school forecasts a considerably higher level of Government borrowing than the Treasury predicted last week. The school expects a 10 per cent rise in the Treasury's financial year to £11,200m in 1980-81. The Government's target is £8,300m.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) will rise from 5.1 per cent to 6.1 per cent of GDP at present prices. The Government expects it to remain about the same.

The school strongly advocates the publication of a medium-term financial plan. It believes that the Government should formulate its economic policy on the basis of a medium-term view of the economy consistent with a steady reduction in the rate of inflation.

The Government should set a monetary target and then follow a consistent policy on taxes and spending. The forecasters admit that the link between the money supply and the rate of inflation is neither simple nor immediate. However, they believe the growth in money supply must be slowed if inflation is to be brought down.

They argue that in the long term the Government's borrowing is a crucial determinant of the money supply. They believe it is wrong to attempt to square an expansionary fiscal policy with a tight money policy through very high interest rates as at present.

Mr. Anthony Frodsham, Director General of the EEF, estimates that the recent engineering industry strikes cost the industry about a 10 per cent loss of sales, probably worth about £300m, and a 5 per cent loss of orders. It is expected that half this business will be lost permanently.

The report's forecasts on both the home and export fronts take into account a certain level of industrial disruption, but it is clear that a sudden outbreak of labour unrest this winter would depress further the estimated decline.

"Home market sales and orders are expected to decline as the economy stagnates, industrial investment falls back and public sector investment remains depressed," the report says.

"Mechanical engineering firms which depend directly or indirectly upon public sector customers may be especially hard hit by the reductions in public expenditure plans if those reductions fall as they have on previous occasions—mainly on external purchases rather than within the public authorities' own organisations."

The report stresses that although growth in the volume of world trade in mechanical engineering products is still expected, the industry's share is likely to fall as cost competitiveness remains poor. The pace of a strong pound and inflation.

The overtime ban and a series of one and two-day strikes also hit the domestic industry's ability to combat imports, which are forecast to have surged ahead in 1979 compared to the industry's stagnating net sales.

Gloomy assessment for medium term growth prospects in the economy

Treasury study throws doubt on hopes for further substantial cuts in personal taxation

By Caroline Atkinson and David Blake

Medium term prospects for the economy are gloomy. Treasury assessments throw into doubt the Government's ability to cut taxes again during the course of this Parliament.

The forecasts suggest that it may be impossible to reconcile cuts in income tax with the policy of steadily reducing public borrowing.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, said on television yesterday that the Government still intended to reduce the burden of taxation but he admitted that progress towards this goal would be intermittent rather than continuous.

He also delivered another warning to unions that high pay settlements could lead to heavy unemployment. He refused to comment on whether the Ford settlement of 2.5 per cent was excessive.

However, he emphasised that if average pay settlements came anywhere near that level there would be hundreds of bankruptcies and extra jobs. The Chancellor ruled out a pay freeze early next year, and reiterated the Government's opposition to incomes policies.

However, he said that he would like to find a middle way between an incomes policy and free market forces. He said that the Government would be set up for tripartite pay discussions for some time.

When the Government cut income tax in the June Budget, it believed that it was taking the first step on a road to much lower tax rates. A standard rate of 25p in the pound was in ministers' minds although this looks increasingly unlikely.

Yesterday, on London Weekend's Weekend World, Sir Geoffrey was keen to emphasise how much had already been done to cut income tax and to hold out promises of further big cuts. He said that changes in capital taxes would probably take priority over cuts in personal tax.

It has been a severe blow to the Government to realise how limited the room for tax cuts would be next year. It is even more devastating to be told by Treasury economists now how difficult it will be to cut taxes in later years.

The Government's search for ways to cut taxes will inevitably sharpen disagreements between ministers over public spending cuts. It is already clear that there is a widening gulf between ministers who do not want further sharp cuts in planned programmes and others who want to cut public spending as much as possible to allow income tax cuts or lower government borrowing.

Sir Geoffrey said yesterday that control of public spending was essential to keep the money supply under control. The depth of the problem has been brought home because of studies in Whitehall.

There is still some doubt about whether this will be published. The Christmas and New Year period will be a time when the Government will be looking at various forms of monetary base control and could involve big changes in the whole system of monetary control that have been advocated by some monetarists.

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, has been sympathetic to the idea of such a change. However, it appears that she hoped a change to a monetary base would make it easier to lower interest rates while still curbing credit growth. She may turn against the change as she realises that this is far from true.

The only minister to have begun studying this issue in detail is Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Many officials believe that it will be hard to get agreement on the discussion document before Christmas.

North Sea oil revenues will go some way to help in the early 1980s. They are now expected to be significantly higher than earlier estimates. However, the slow growth in the economy—put at between 1 and 1.5 per cent over the next five years—will hold down revenues from other taxes.

Officials have been looking at the consequences of modest reductions in money growth of about half per cent a year. Attempts to make bigger reductions would lead to even worse conflict between the money targets and the Government's wish to cut taxes.

Mechanical engineering sector expecting to experience 10 per cent drop in sales next year

By Edward Townsend

Britain's vital mechanical engineering sector is facing another 12 months of contraction and the Engineering Employers' Federation, in its most pessimistic survey to date, is predicting a 10 per cent drop in sales in 1980.

In what amounts to a catalogue of depression, the EEF's latest short-term trade report published today presents a picture of declining exports, higher costs and prices, decreasing world competitiveness, further cuts in the industry's labour force and a worsening of the shortage of skilled craftsmen.

Mr Anthony Frodsham, Director General of the EEF, estimates that the recent engineering industry strikes cost the industry about a 10 per cent loss of sales, probably worth about £300m, and a 5 per cent loss of orders. It is expected that half this business will be lost permanently.

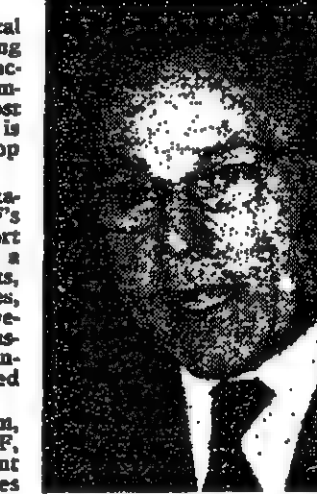
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Mr. Anthony Frodsham: worried about declining exports.

the sector is the construction equipment industry, whose orders will be curtailed particularly by the cuts in public spending. Conversely, mining machinery manufacturers are expected to benefit from more buoyant demand from the National Coal Board and increased exports to the United States.

Total employment in the mechanical engineering industry fell by 2.5 per cent—a loss of 23,000 jobs—in the 12 months to June to a new low level of 902,000. More labour shedding has occurred since then, and will continue in 1980.

Despite the contraction, the average level of output for each man in the first half of this year was about four per cent lower than in the same period of 1975.

The report says that new home orders in the last three months of the year are expected to fall by 11 per cent below the first half of 1979. This reflects the rapid decline in business confidence, manufacturing activity and investment which is already becoming apparent and which has probably been accelerated by the high level of interest rates.

In another survey at the weekend, from stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, it is forecast that profits in mechanical engineering will fall by 15 per cent this year against a rise of eight per cent in industry generally, chiefly because of strikes.

"Given that the next six months is likely to see a series of dismal results from engineering companies and no doubt a few surprises, the sector is likely to remain both nervous and depressed," it says.

In Britain, probably the worst-

Price control powers are too wide, say retailers

By Derek Harris

The Retail Consortium has attacked the wide powers for price control in the Competition Bill, fearing that they are less restricted than those in the old Price Commission legislation.

In an attempt to build some safeguards into the proposed laws, under which investigations will be made of anti-competitive practices, the consortium is supporting a series of amendments to the Bill now in its Commons committee stage.

The Bill lays down as a remedy for anti-competitive practices the use of powers set out in the Fair Trading Act of 1973, which was aimed at monopolies, and this is the focus of the consortium's attack.

The Fair Trading Act allows for orders to regulate prices of goods or services in situations where the Monopolies and Mergers Commission believes are operating, or could operate, against the public interest.

These proposed powers are in addition to another clause in the Competition Bill which would allow Mr John Nutt, Secretary of State for Trade, to authorise the Director General of Fair Trading to investigate prices or charges of "major public concern".

Mr Nutt, who in abolishing the Price Commission, criticised its procedures for its powers to impose temporary price restrictions, emphasised that this new power to act on prices would be used only in exceptional circumstances.

Mr Nutt and Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, have a responsibility for competition policy, clearly want to leave room in the legislation for a pragmatic approach that would allow a "flexible" response to the OFT and Monopolies Commission.

But Mr Richard Weir, Director of the Retail Consortium, fears that such widely drawn legislation will only bring uncertainties into business planning, but could create a dangerous situation if a more interventionist Government came into power.

Mr Weir said: "The powers derived from the Fair Trading Act constitute a powerful set of measures, with power to regulate prices without safeguards or time limits such as were incorporated in the Price Commission legislation."

It gives the Monopolies Commission power, with the Secretary of State, virtually to write new prices legislation independent of Parliament. The aims of the amendments to the Bill, being put forward this week by Mr Michael Neuhart, Conservative MP for Havering, include a clearer definition of the public interest so that various safeguards would hedge the price restriction powers.

Assessment of an anti-competitive practice would then have to take account of matters like public safety, effects on employment, benefits to the public and exports performance. There are similarities between these and the criteria to which the Price Commission latterly had to work.

The Government hopes legislation would allow investigation not only brings in retailers and suppliers, which could help small businesses by removing unfair trading discrimination.

Frank Vogl

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys	sells
Alia \$	2.315	Netherlands Gld	4.44
Am Frs	27.99	Norway Kr	11.23
Am Scs	65.25	Portugal Esc	112.00
£	2.60	South Africa RA	1.93
£ s	11.65	Spain Ptas	148.75
£ Mk	8.52	Sweden Kr	9.40
£ Fr	2.32	Switzerland Fr	3.76
£ D	9.99	USA \$	2.15
£ Dr	97.99	Yugoslavia Dn	48.00
£ Hong \$	11.10		
£ Y	164.00		
	565.00		

Latest polls show energy crisis is now an issue of prime national importance
United States wakes up to its worsening fuel problem

Attitudes in the United States towards the oil crisis appear to have changed dramatically. New opinion polls show that more than half of all Americans see the energy issue as one of prime national importance. In 1978 fewer than 20 per cent held this view.

Mr Pat Caddell, a consultant to Westinghouse and an unofficial adviser to President Carter, said there has been "a staggering rise" in public understanding of the energy problem and this should at last make it easier for the United States Government to move ahead with energy legislation.

The Iranian crisis has undoubtedly reinforced public concern. Mr Caddell said that now more than 45 per cent of Americans realise that the

United States is heavily dependent on oil imports, while one year ago fewer than one third knew their country imported any oil at all.

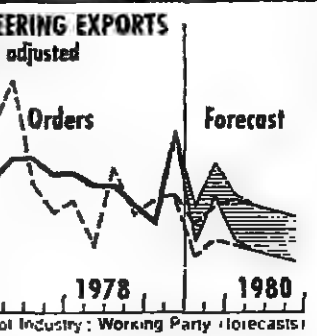
More than ever now accept the need to reduce environmental standards to boost national coal output and offshore oil drilling and they expect substantial oil price increases in future. They also support large-scale government spending to increase synthetic fuel production. "The shortage this year did bring home a message," Mr Caddell said.

But as Americans come to understand more about energy, they still seem to be as hostile as ever towards the large oil companies.

per cent believe the oil companies prevented the progress of restrictive energy laws. Eighteen per cent believe the companies work in the interest of the United States, while 55 per cent believe they work in the interest of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Nationalisation of the oil companies is supported by 34 per cent.

Mr Caddell said for more Americans than ever before now know what Opec is and that relatively few blame President Carter for the oil crisis. The hostility towards the oil companies runs very deep.

The accident earlier this year at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania has produced changes in public attitudes towards this



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

An advantage for investment trusts

the period since exchange controls abolished, share prices in the investment trust sector have been falling like a stone. The FT-Actuaries index for the sector has collapsed by around 30 points over 180, and the average discount to asset value has widened from about 10 to 30 per cent.

On the face of it, this is a pretty peculiar state of affairs. The great liberation conferred by the abolition of exchange controls, after all, has made it possible for institutional investors to invest in overseas markets more easily than in the past.

Investment trusts, after all, have more in common with institutional investors than many other types of investment vehicles. They appear to provide the perfect route for investors in search of overseas investments, but reluctant to undertake the task involved in doing it themselves.

Trusts have, of course, done their reputations no good by their failure to invest in overseas markets. The memory of 1972, when excessive borrowing left several trusts very close to total collapse, has not helped. The results of the institutional investors who now hold two-thirds of the trusts in this sector.

Performance of most of the real estate specialists—the likes of the London, City & Midland, and Montague Burton—has never recovered from that debacle. Over

Given freedom to invest abroad without recourse to either the dollar premium or back-to-back loans, it is to be expected that the latter will be allowed to run off, to the benefit of income. In fact, there are signs already that some trusts are arranging for early repayment of this finance.

However, yield alone is not going to rescue this sector from the oblivion to which it is set on consigning it. For most of the past decade the principal problem for investment trusts has been how to interest the buyers in what—at least in respect of the forward-looking groups—has been a perfectly good product: asset management. Increased specialization is one way of doing it.

As the few investment trusts which have tried this route have proved, increased specialization means increased risks, as well as increased rewards. Freedom from exchange controls increases the risk and reward anyway—for example, by removing the counterbalance to currency performance implicit in the back-to-back loan.

Any investor running a diversified portfolio ought, however, to welcome the opportunities for performance which increased specialization and undiluted currency exposure can provide—without necessarily being prepared to spend the time and energy which such specialization requires.

This, surely, is where the investment trusts ought to be able to profit from the relaxation of exchange controls—though only those which have established a reputation as accomplished specialists already (British Assets, Edinburgh American in the United States; GT in the Far East) are likely to see any immediate benefit from it.



Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is seen in a peculiar reaction to his decision on exchange controls.

Traded options

There is still a snag

Operators in the traded options market are a particularly optimistic breed. So the fact that the lifting of exchange controls has so far failed palpably to encourage United Kingdom investor interest in overseas options markets has not caused dismay.

Before controls were abandoned, dealings on traded options markets in Amsterdam and the United States were put completely out of court for United Kingdom speculators by a Bank of England ruling that foreign options had to be bought with premium currency but sold on a normal exchange basis.

So why did the abandonment of this ban fail to cause at least a ripple of interest from British investors especially bearing in mind that the overseas markets offer the added attraction of "put" options? After all many dealers in the subordinated London options market have argued that activity might have taken off as prices tumbled in the main equity market if only "put" opportunities were available.

The answer lies in the Inland Revenue's treatment of options as "wasting assets" for Capital Gains tax purposes. This effectively means that the value of an option runs to nil over its lifetime so that even where an option is sold at a loss the original purchaser is taxed on the residual value as if it were a profit.

In the London market dealers have become increasingly confident in recent weeks that this penalty will be removed as part of a Government review of Gains Tax next April. Then they believe that interest will take off both in the London market, which is living very much hand to mouth at the moment, and in the international arena.

Even so, this could be a slow process as evidence from the Amsterdam exchange shows. Although introduction of "put" business last March lifted traded volumes sharply, the number of contracts in recent weeks has drifted down to the 2,000-4,000 a day range.

This is long short of the break-even level of 6,000-7,000 contracts daily and persists despite the relative tax freedom continental investors enjoy.

In the second of three articles by leading economists on government borrowing, Tim Congdon argues that there has been a gross misallocation of resources

Smothered by public sector debt

The public sector borrowing requirement in the five financial years to 1978-79 reached a cumulative total of £41,825m and averaged 7.5 per cent of national income. A period of such persistent and heavy deficit financing is unparalleled in Britain's post-war history.

In consequence, the financial system has been smothered by public sector debt, principally in the form of Treasury bills and government securities. About half of savings inflows into pension funds and life insurance companies have been channelled into public sector debt and much of the remainder has been committed to property or overseas investment. The private sector's ability to raise funds from the capital markets has been correspondingly restricted.

Instead companies have financed their investment by exploiting industrial aid schemes, regional grants, allowances against corporation tax liabilities and the like. Decisions about the allocation of capital have been determined by political priorities, bureaucratic accidents or quirks of the tax structure. The financial system's function of directing money into industries according to relative profitability and efficiency has been usurped by civil servants in the Department of Industry, while fund managers in the socially futile activity of out-guessing each other on the timing of gilt purchases.

This is the true meaning and significance of crowding out. The gross misallocation of resources by the government in

the last five years, which has led to a miserable rate of productivity growth and exacerbated the trend towards deindustrialization, has been made possible by the big PSBR.

The contrast with the 1960s, when for most of the time the PSBR was small and manageable, is instructive. The savings institutions regularly committed half of their inflows to company securities, part to equities and part to the now moribund market in debentures and loan stocks. Public sector debt constituted less than 10 per cent of total assets acquired.

With investment being organized rationally in this way, productivity growth in industry was a healthy 3 per cent or 4 per cent a year.

The debate about the size of the PSBR in the 1980-81 financial year should not, therefore, be cramped by short-term macro-economic considerations or be related to what is rather ambitiously

termed "stabilization policy". Rather it should be seen as part of a wider discussion about government's role in industry and on whether public funds are or are not needed in private enterprise.

On this issue the present Government has made its views clear on many occasions: the extent of state intervention is to be reduced and the scope for private sector decision-taking enlarged. If the argument developed so far is correct, progressive reductions in the PSBR are an essential element in the strategy.

There is, indeed, no obvious justification for having a budget deficit at all in the long run, since private sector control over investment decisions is maximized when the Government borrows no money in the capital market and provides no special assistance to particular industries or companies.

The Government's task in trimming the PSBR will be

helped in the next few years by increased tax revenues from North Sea oil companies. These will amount to about £750m in 1980/81, £1,500m in 1981/82, £1,750m in 1982/83 and £1,250m in 1983/84. Against this background, a reasonable objective would be to reduce the PSBR (on a constant employment basis) by £2,000m-£2,500m every year for the next four years.

In 1980/81, this should not be difficult for four reasons—the £750m extra North Sea revenue already mentioned; a £1,500m favourable swing from 1979/80 as the full year benefit of 15 per cent VAT takes effect; an increased British Gas Corporation surplus as the gas price is raised towards long-run marginal cost; and possible reductions in Britain's EEC contributions.

By far the most important of these is the full year benefit of 15 per cent VAT. It is £1,500m higher than this year because in 1979/80 15 per cent VAT covered only a nine-month period and receipts were reduced by payment delays. Many commentators have criticized the steep rise in indirect taxes announced in the June Budget, without noticing that the Government quite cleverly achieved a net increase in revenue by this device.

There has been some controversy about whether the Government should focus on the actual rather than the constant employment PSBR in 1980-81 (i.e. what the PSBR would be if unemployment did not rise in 80-81). It seems inevitable

that, since unemployment will rise next year because of a downturn in economic activity, tax revenues will be reduced beneath trend and social security payments increased. The overall effect may be to enlarge the PSBR by £2,000m-£2,500m. It is unnecessary to take special measures to offset this, as the damage to the public sector's finances should be temporary.

The recommendation that follows from this assessment of pluses and minuses is that the PSBR in 1980-81 should be broadly the same in money terms as in 1979-80, with the influences lowering the constant employment PSBR unfortunately cancelled by the effects of increased unemployment.

As a favourable underlying trend in the fiscal position would be established by a PSBR of this size, there would ultimately be increased room for private sector borrowing from the capital markets. That might become apparent only in 1982 or 1983 and the gains in an improved productivity performance might take even longer to emerge. But the Government should be under no illusions about how quickly the economy can break out of the habits inculcated by a £41,825m flood of public sector debt in a five-year period.

Next week: Frank Blockley

Tim Congdon is the economist for stockbrokers L. Messel & Co., and the author of *Monetarism: An Essay in Definition*.

INVESTMENT PATTERNS OF THE MAJOR SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS (CONTRASTS BETWEEN THE 1960s AND 1970s)

	Average of 1966-68	Average of 1976-78
Proportion of cash inflows to pension funds and insurance companies invested in:		
Short-term assets	5.9	4.3
Public sector debt	12.2	50.4
Company securities—ordinary shares	27.7	27.3
Company securities—debentures, preferences	22.1	0.3
Property	30.7	15.8
Other investments	1.4	2.7
	100.0	100.0

Brian Capstick

Labour law reform—will it work?

but this does not get over the problems of who may appear as a defendant at the hearing, of defining what conduct amounts to "picketing", where is the relevant place (what if the pickets move half a mile up the road?) or, most crucial of all, what sanction is to be imposed for non-compliance with the order. The most obvious penalty is imprisonment for contempt of court, but this is likely to create martyrs and thereby inflame rather than diminish the conflict.

A more perennial risk of using the law to curtail industrial conflict is that of exposing the courts to allegations of (albeit unintended) bias. This problem is particularly acute in injunction cases because hearings invariably have to take place at only a day or two's notice and then on a provisional or "interlocutory" basis.

On the supposition that a full trial will eventually take place (although in practice it rarely does), these interim proceedings contain only threadbare safeguards for the defendant. To get his injunction against unlawful picketing, for example, the plaintiff employer has merely to prove that he has a serious case which is likely to succeed at the trial and that the "balance of convenience" lies in his favour.

This involves weighing his tangible and often substantial financial loss against the inevitably more speculative gains which the union hopes to achieve. Critical of this, and intrinsically susceptible to allegations of unfairness and aggravate the possibility of bringing the law into disrepute

which is inherent (as experience of the National Industrial Relations Court reveals) in any jurisdiction over industrial disputes.

The shortcomings of the closed shop proposals are of a different kind. Closed shops are a valuable aid to a stable system of collective bargaining because they reinforce the authority of recognized unions and help to avoid recognition disputes by closing the door to unrecognized unions.

The law has the difficult task of reconciling these desirable industrial relations objectives with the interests of individuals who may have to choose between joining a union or forfeiting their jobs and it is, of course, the Government's aim to extend the rights of the conscientious objector.

The most controversial suggestion in this context is that a new union membership agreement (UMA) should not be introduced unless an overwhelming majority (the CBI suggests 85 per cent) of the workers involved vote in favour of it by secret ballot. This is likely to be a most difficult criterion to meet in practice, because it is unusual for 85 per cent of those involved to vote in an election at all, let alone all in favour of change.

However, employers and unions which cannot muster the required majority will not be prevented from concluding a UMA as a result because the penalty for failing to have a favourable ballot is not as one might expect that the agreement itself is made unlawful, but only that the employer will not be able to use the agreement in defending any unfair dismissal proceeding brought by an employee dismissed for not joining the union.

This penalty is unlikely to be an effective deterrent because dismissals for non-membership are rare and the amounts of compensation awarded by industrial tribunals are not high.

The obvious result, predicted by the CBI, is that the overwhelming majority requirement is likely to be ignored and will not greatly change existing practices if it is enacted.

A second oddity of this proposal comes to light when it is juxtaposed with the other major "closed shop" reform which is to give existing workers the right to compensation if they are dismissed for non-membership. Given an independent right to compensation it is difficult to see how an existing employee would get any additional benefit if his employer lost a defence to an unfair dismissal claim which the employee could have pursued as an alternative.

It is therefore only the new employee taken on since the introduction of the UMA who might benefit from the proposed change in the unfair dismissal law if an overwhelming majority was not obtained by the secret ballot. But there is no good reason to benefit him exclusively because he would have known of the closed shop before taking up the employment.

ment, and it is no concern of his whether or not there was a ballot of the existing workers when it was introduced.

A further oddity of the "overwhelming majority" proposal is that if 20 existing employees wish to opt out and are protected if they do so, it is difficult to see why they should also be given the opportunity in effect to veto an arrangement which would not detract further from their rights and which is sought after by 80 of their colleagues and their employer.

If the "overwhelming majority" proposal is unlikely to add materially to individuals' rights, its critics (including some employers) argue that it may do great harm to industrial relations. They foresee a vista of litigation (possibly sponsored by rival unions seeking recognition) on the subject of who is entitled to vote in the ballots and the further possibility of actions to declare the UMA itself void if the requisite majority is not obtained. On balance, this proposal seems to serve no useful purpose, even within the Government's own terms, and could be discarded with no ill effect.

Taken as a whole the Government's requirements may well be an appropriate response to a (possibly transient) public mood, but in some respects they appear incompletely thought out.

The Government's requirements in some respects appear incompletely thought out

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This article expresses the author's personal views. Mr Capstick is senior assistant legal officer of the National and Local Government Officers Association.

Business Diary profile

er carries off the United presidential election, one chief executive would have in his corner is leader of the AFL-CIO, Kirkland.

land has taken over as the TUC from the 82 George Meany. Both are heavy, horn-rimmed, but in most other respects, personality, education and background, they are more different.

suming and shy, Kirkland is a new generation of union leaders who have their trade in the union cracy rather than on the floor.

57 years ago in Camden, Carolina to an aristocratic family of cotton growers, he became both a sea and a diplomat. When elected from Georgetown, S.C., Washington, shortly after the war, however, Kirkland instead a research with the old American Union of Labor.

last time Meany occupied number two post, Secretary, the job Kirkland has in the AFL-CIO since. Despite differences in characters they got on well. Kirkland was appointed vice assistant to Meany in 1960 and they have always liked my life



President Carter, AFL-CIO's Lane Kirkland and Teddy Kennedy: I am driven into a desperate strait get steel/A middle course.

in the labour movement. I love the people. I love the work. It has been a happy life", he tells people today.

As their friendship developed, Meany found it useful to delegate more and more of the day-to-day running of the organization to his young assistant, Kirkland's patience and willingness to listen in contrast to Meany's

accord" — similar to Len Murray's "social contract" with President Carter on future economic policy.

In return for help in moderating wage demands, the AFL-CIO secured Administration support in economic and social improvements.

During the negotiations politicians and civil servants found Kirkland to be a tough and effective champion of the labour movement's interests. At one stage Stuart Eizenstat, Carter's domestic affairs advisor, commented: "All he is doing is giving, giving to you, you never give anything in return."

Kirkland has also managed to keep the trade unions united in their response to the new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement. Although he shares his predecessor's suspicion of Russian motives, Kirkland was willing to compromise. He got trade union leaders to approve the SALT agreement provided that America's defences were strengthened.

He is similarly pragmatic in steering the AFL-CIO away from earlier support of either President Carter or Senator Edward Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

The new AFL-CIO president will, however, need more than diplomacy to resolve some of the less tractable problems confronting the trade union movement in the 1980s.

Critics contend that a general loss of vigour and sense of direction has led to a con-

tinual decline in membership during Meany's last years. According to Bureau of Labour Statistics figures, barely a fifth of the country's workforce belong to a trade union now compared with a third 25 years ago.

Just over 13 per cent of workers are members of the AFL-CIO. Two of the country's largest unions, the United Automobile Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters left the organization in 1968 and 1957 respectively.

A big reason for this decline is the gradual shift in the American economy away from its northern industrial base, the heartland of the labour movement.

A new generation of administrators, public employers and technologists is generally suspicious of trade unions, particularly in the conservative south where new industries and jobs are being created.

Managements, too, are more sophisticated in their efforts to keep their labour forces non-unionized. Hundreds of consultancies now specialize in advising companies how to break or keep out unions.

Confronted with such problems, the AFL-CIO clearly needs a more shrewd and intelligent leadership than before. Kirkland, who would look equally comfortable in the lecture or the boardroom—could be the man for the job.

David Cross

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared, in respect of the year ending 31st January, 1980, and payable on 10th December, 1979 to Stockholders on the Registers at that time, an Interim Dividend of 4.5 Malaysian cents per 10p stock unit less income tax (previous year 4.5 Malaysian cents).

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the Registers of Members of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 10th December, 1979, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants.

INTERIM STATEMENT

The results of the Company and the Group for the periods indicated below were as follows:—

	6 Months to 31st July, 1979 (Unaudited)	6 Months to 31st July, 1978 (Unaudited)	Year to 31st January, 1979 (Audited)
Group	Company	Group	Company
Turnover (excluding Inter-group Sales)...	106,899	96,002	195,700
Profit, before taxation	9,890	8,464	8,294
Taxation	4,317	3,253	8,436
Profit after taxation	5,573	5,211	9,857
Minority Interest	237	137	515
Profit before extraordinary items	5,136	5,211	9,332
Extraordinary items ..	3,459	(24)	101
Profit Attributable to Stockholders of Cold Storage Holdings Ltd	8,395	5,061	9,333
	10,801		

The increase in pre-tax profit reflects increased sales at slightly improved margins in most sectors of the Group's operations. It is expected that the results for the full year will exceed last year's level.

The extraordinary items mainly relate to a profit on sale of property, the profits realised on certain portfolio investments held by subsidiaries and a tax refund during the period.

By Order of the Board

J. D. RAJ Secretary

Singapore, 24th October, 1979.

Main focus is on gilts

The hope is that streamlining of traditional businesses will shift pre-tax profits from 1978's £26.5m to £40.5m in 1980. However it seems that Larnac would have to be sold eventually, even if there could be a right issue.

Usually two varying views of Ultramar, the oil group, exploded into expansion on the back of Indonesian gas, and East Canadian oil from Bangor Gwynedd, comes word from the City of a Colander. The highly favourable to Ultramar, and for this year the broker estimates profits of £52m and earnings a share of 60p.

But back in London Mr David May of William de Broe EDI says that the company's share at 30p a share. However he regards Ultramar's present progress as exceptional, and next year could see a downturn. He rates the shares a hold only.

The conclusion of Messrs. John Fell and Matthew Win-
edge is hardly comforting,
there is certainly no con-
evidence which would point
such a dramatic fall in over-
volume although the fore-
ists for individual constituents
are not beyond the realms
"statistical probability". The two
straight buys are Chubb and
artonair.

The broker is well known for
July 1978 verdict on Yarmouk

But back in London Mr David Gray of William de Broe Hill Chaplin projects earnings of 80p a share. However he regards Ultramar's present progress as exceptional, and next year could see a downturn. He rates the shares a hold only.

Indeed, these are peculiarly good times for the South African mines. Not only are prices exceeding wildest expectations, but the labour force is unusually stable. Thousands of black would-be miners are being turned away at the gates. Not only do the mines actually have more than the necessary establishment, but the proportion of those staying longer or returning after a break in their countries of origin or homeland is rising. This brings the added advantage of lower training costs.

Even that great bugbear, wages, does not look quite so threatening. European pay rates rose 10 per cent for miners and officials on May 1 and June 1 respectively. Black wages went up by about 15 per cent from July 1. On average, working costs rose by approximately 4 per cent three-quarters, but in part simply reflects faster ris-

in grain business over the weekend.

The weaker tone was indicated by the Chinese booking of a 42,000 tonner for a grain cargo out of the United States at \$42.50 for a December position. This represented a decline of about 50 cents on a

Freight report

ixture done in a previous week which involved a 33,000 ton carrier.

Apparently the Chinese were not so anxious as earlier to charter forward tonnage in January. Other Chinese charters through the week included

ixture done in a previous week which involved a 33,000 ton carrier.

Apparently the Chinese were not so anxious as earlier to arrange forward positions in January. Other Chinese charters through the week included

European issues denominated in Deutschmarks were in strong demand last week with bids among some issues ranging up to 10 points.

Some bankers related the surge in demand to the United States decision to block transfers of dollars held by Iranian government entities in American banks. These bankers contended that the United States precedent of freezing bank accounts in peacetime for political reasons, however good the justification, makes the dollar a less trustworthy asset for investors in countries that have

The potential for coming into conflict with the United States. Hence, it was argued that investors in many countries have a strong tendency to opt upon the Deutschmark as an alternative to the Deutschmark. Euro bond issues cannot easily be traced because they are in bearer form. They are not subject to the "Kuponsteuer" or withholding tax that applies to non-resident purchasers of domestic German bonds.

Some bankers also contended that there are some good fundamental reasons for the upsurge in demand.

[illegible][illegible]

New York, Nov. 23—Energy and defense aerospace issues led to a stock market higher than allowed by a nationwide November 6 when many banks were closed for election day.

Analysts said that with no new adverse developments in Iran, the market was able to expand Wednesday's late recovery. The market was closed Wednesday for the Thanksgiving holiday.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 4.35 points, and advances led declines nine to five as turnover slowed to 23 million shares from 37.02 million Wednesday.

New York, Jan. 25.—Comex SILVER futures held sizable closing gains of \$1 to \$1½ following a late run-up sparked by moderate buying from an institutional commodity house. **Gold** traders said the market was "too tight" to trade. **COMEX**—Feb. 1975: Jan. 165.40¢; March, 169.40¢-170.00¢; May, 172.50¢; July, 175.55¢; Sept., 177.55¢; Dec. 182.55¢; Jan. 184.00¢; Feb. 186.75¢; March, 189.40¢; July, 192.10¢; Sept., 194.50¢.

GOLD maintained its general firmness. **CHICAGO DM**—Dec. \$394.30-\$394.40; March, \$410.20-\$410.40; June, \$424.50-\$426.00; Sept., \$437.90-\$440.00; Dec., \$459.60¢; March, \$465.50¢; June, \$478.00¢; Sept., \$488.00¢.

NY COMEX—Nov. \$326.60; Dec. \$334.20-\$334.80; Jan. \$400.10; Feb.

[illegible]

772C. SOYABEAN OIL - Dec. 27.90	
25c: Jan. 26.65	70c: March, 26.50
May 26.10	15c: July 26.15
26.15-20c: Sept. 26.10-25c: Oct.	
26.20-15c: Dec. 26.50c: Jan. 26.25	
55C. SOYABEAN MEAL - Dec.	
\$198.50-8.70: Jan. \$198.80-9.10	
March. \$200.80-1.00: May \$201.70	
2.50: July. \$203.50-2.00	Aug.
\$206.00-4.30: 8c: \$205.00	Oct.
\$208.50-210.00: Dec. \$212.00	Jan.
\$213.50-4.00.	

Third quarter figures from British Petroleum and an interim report from Allied Breweries are most prominent among the batch of companies this week.

The only economic indicator of any relevance to the market came on Tuesday with the CBI monthly trends inquiry.

On the same day Allied Breweries will release its interim figures, which judging by expectations, of between 260m and 270m, means that the sixpence bid is not likely to be expected as a result of the change in year end from September to February.

Production at the group's Forties field is now bringing in over 250,000 bbl a day and its 54 per cent stake in Alaska is earning \$1.5 million a day.

A good contribution is also being made by its share of the Nizhny field, which did so much for IOG last week. The group's operations in Europe are also now making their presence felt with the market—its side making a profit and the refinery side reported to TOTAL, Amstel, Berneise, Borsbeek, Chalmers, Esso, Phillips, Colson, Ind. Co., Gulf, Gentlemen, Dawson Ind., Derrington, G. H. Downing, Louis C. Edwards, Edward Jones Contractors, Morgan Edwards,

British Land names four

Mr Ronald M. Christie, Mr Stephen L. Kaiman, Mr John G. Tyndal and Mr Kenneth J. Mc Carthy have been appointed directors of British Land Developments. Mr Alan J. Wilsons, Mr Ronald M. Christie, Mr Kaiman and Mr Michael L. Gentson have been appointed to the board of British Land Construction.

Mr R. W. S. Baker has been elected to the board of Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada (UK) and has been appointed deputy managing director.

Mr John G. Hogg has been appointed managing chairman of the Hogg Robinson Group.

Mr Gerald Tyler has joined the board of Ready Mixed Concrete.

Dr Hugh Murray has been appointed managing director of Group professor of export management at the City University, London.

Mr Maurice Marks has been appointed managing director of Granada Group Services.

Mr P. G. E. A. Simons has been made a director of Elettromat.

Mr David Bagnaley is the new director of finance of National Girobank.

Mr David Gibson has become managing director of Lawson Dyce.

ABN Bank	17
Barclays Bank	17
BCCI Bank	17
Consolidated Crdts	17
C. Hoare & Co	*17
Lloyds Bank	17
London Mercantile	17
Midland Bank	17
Nat Westminster	17
Rossminster	17
TSB	17
Williams and Glyn's	17

* 7. day deposit on sums
£20,000 and under 15%
" £25,000 15%
£25,000, 15%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
52 & 53 The Quadrant, Street London EC2R 5NP Tel: 01-675 2661
The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalization \$100's	Company	Price last Friday week	Chgs on last week	Gross Divid	Yld
4,451	Aikensong Group	77	-3	6.7	8.7
1,050	Armstrong & Rhodes	42	-1	3.8	9.0
6,721	Bardon Hall	220	-1	13.8	6.3
4,994	Deborah Ord	93	—	5.0	5.4
1,425	Deborah Hess Ord.	93	—	—	—
—	Walt Field Rights	93	—	—	—
706	Deborah 171% CULS	353	—	17.5	5.0
15,169	Frederick Parker	105	+2	12.8	12.2
2,342	George Blair	110	—	16.5	15.0
1,215	Jackson Group	61	+3	5.2	8.5
15,458	James Burrough	112	-6	7.2	6.4
2,550	Robert Jenkins	250	—	31.3	12.5
4,474	Barley Limited	2262	+4	14.5	6.6
2,477	Twinkl Ord	93	—	3.8	4.2
2,047	Twinkl 12% ULS	75	+1	12.0	16.0
6,921	Uniback Holdings	53	-1	2.6	4.9
10,106	Waher Alexander	80	-1	4.4	5.5
427	W. S. Yates	182	-1	11.5	6.3
3,906	W. S. Yates New	186	-1	—	—

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

10
HENRY BUTCHER
LEOPOLD FARMER

**VALUATIONS
& SALES
PROPERTY
AND PLANT**

**LONDON • BIRMINGHAM
LEEDS**

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Prices on this page are now supplied by Exchange Telegraph's Epic system and are the best prices available from London stock market dealers yesterday evening. Various indices produced by The Times, including the index of 150 industrial stocks, are being reviewed and recalculated to cover the period of non-publi-

Testing time all round for Francombe

The first half of this week is brimful of interest, with Windsor, Huntingdon, Haydock Park and Teesside Park all taking on roles of importance. First things first, however. The champion jockey, John Francombe reckons that now is the right moment to return to the fray and to subject his back to another test of strength. He has not ridden in public for 12 days, but after extensive treatment in London he now feels that he is fit enough to partner an old favourite, Sonny Somers, in the Salt Hill Handicap Steeplechase at Windsor.

This will be a crucial test of that back which has been distinctly troublesome of late, because on its outcome hinges the answer to two important questions—namely who will ride the 1978 Gold Cup winner, Midnight Court, in his comeback race at Huntingdon tomorrow and who will ride Border Incident in his first race of the season at Haydock Park a day later. Francombe is pledged to ride both if he feels that he is fit enough to do both himself and then justice. But if he is not he will cry off in favour of Oliver Sherwood and Ron Barry, respectively.

Francombe felt that he was alright during and after schooling on the downs above Lambourn towards the end of last week, but he is not too well sure of the



interfere" proposal. "I think the course that proved his nudding at Newbury 12 days ago,"

Pennborough Steeplechase, which is to be Midnight Court's race at his first venture since he won the Gold Cup 20 months ago. A suspicion of ligament trouble prevented him from running at all last season, but, says his owner, "he's got his legs and he's again sound. All in all Huntingdon looks an ideal place for him to begin the comeback with, that is, with all good will on the part of the spectators. Both Border Incident and Silver Buck have won the Embassy Premier Steeplechase at this time of the year and Peter Easterby can add even more spice to what already looks a nursery dish by running his, Night Nurse, or Anna's Prince."

Aldred, who was trying to give Fighting Pic 3D in the Scottish Grand National in April when he was eventually beaten two and a half lengths by him, is also an acceptor for the Gold Cup race, but the trainer, who is, John Gifford, told me that he may well decide to keep him in reserve for Friday's Swell Handicap at Sandown Park instead.

Incidentally, Gifford was not

remotely discouraged with the surprising decision to withdraw Jack Madress from the Newbury Ogden Gold Cup at Newbury on Saturday without even a trial. "Admittedly his horse delayed the start by 22 minutes by throwing his jockey and getting up and down," says Gifford, "but Jack Madress was still fresh enough after his unscheduled trip to hospital. I think it's fair to say that he might have at least been given the opportunity to give his backers a race."

By all accounts, BBC television should have also given racing enthusiasts the length and breadth of the day's racing, but, unfortunately at the time, in spite of that delay at the start, instead of rushing headlong to Tuffenham to see the race, they were stuck in a big race was run, besides the players running on to the pitch, the band marching off, and the fact that the BBC cameras had missed only three minutes' play. It seems to me that the BBC's attitude backed up of inflexibility about the rules of the game. I think the BBC should have another 77 minutes or so in which to indulge themselves in rugby thereafter.

In the event, at New Fighting Pic's strong finish, I put him in line for that top this season, always assuming that he can hold up his own part. Cheftman in March is much on the cards, but not true for a year or so. Second place, I think, goes to the last 12 months, Zang was inevitably hailed by him being constantly the highest but not the slowest. He is fair to the horse, in that he's somewhat abused in the he did absolutely nothing in or on the occasion of his last season's win. Come, No 1 deserves to land an impo catch more at present.

Finally, Royal Stuart ran though his is a name to be remembered, and with a local as Chepstow just a Christmas, when Coral's bettors of the race nowadays, that the moment is ripe to try an exact-score bet on race.

STATE OF BIRMINGHAM (off)
WINNER: good, Sandown (off)
(hurdle) Tomorrow: Sandown
WINNER: good, Sandown (off)
(hurdle) Tomorrow: Sandown

[illegible]

2.15 REYNOLDSTOWN FAIRWAY BURLIN (20-90) 7-11-8
 2-11-85 Searles, C. 6-11-8
 3-27-10 Moore, G. Richards 5-10-8
 Corliss, C. Richards 5-10-8

By Our Racing Staff:
 12-45 Top-N-Tale, 1:15 Roadhead, 1:45 Master Upham, 2:15 Lumen
 McAdam, 3:15 Sharpierbeds.

10. ROYAL BOROUGH HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £587: 2m)				12.45. BAKING HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £466: 2m)				
30yd				2000-31	Handicap (35)	1	Baron	N. Bell
0-10220	Al Forman 5, Matthews 4-11-30		G. Thomas	000000	Handicap (35)	2	Baron	N. Bell
010000	Baron 5, London 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	3	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	4	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	5	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	6	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	7	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	8	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	9	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	10	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	11	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	12	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	13	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	14	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	15	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	16	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	17	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	18	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	19	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	20	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	21	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	22	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	23	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	24	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	25	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	26	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	27	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	28	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	29	Baron	N. Bell
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	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	32	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	33	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	34	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	35	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	36	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	37	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	38	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	39	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	40	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	41	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	42	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	43	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	44	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	45	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	46	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith	000000	Handicap (35)	47	Baron	N. Bell
	Baron 5, Woodman 4-11-30		G. Smith					

1	00-221	Shirring Gold (CD), R. Farmer	10-12-0
2	10-222	Burner, G. Richards	8-20-1
3	10-223	Pittman's (C), H. E. Packard	8-10-5
4	10-224	Mr. Garnet (D), D. Chapman	10-10-5
5	10-225	Cole, S. J. Junior's Cn. S. B. Burton, P. L. Turk, L. O. Fille	12-1-1
6	10-226	Mr. Garnet	
7	10-227	Mr. Garnet	
8	10-228	Mr. Garnet	
9	10-229	Mr. Garnet	
10	10-230	Mr. Garnet	
11	10-231	Mr. Garnet	
12	10-232	Mr. Garnet	
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25	10-245	Mr. Garnet	
26	10-246	Mr. Garnet	
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35	10-255	Mr. Garnet	
36	10-256	Mr. Garnet	
37	10-257	Mr. Garnet	
38	10-258	Mr. Garnet	
39	10-259	Mr. Garnet	
40	10-260	Mr. Garnet	
41	10-261	Mr. Garnet	
42	10-262	Mr. Garnet	
43	10-263	Mr. Garnet	
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81	10-301	Mr. Garnet	
82	10-302	Mr. Garnet	
83	10-303	Mr. Garnet	
84	10-304	Mr. Garnet	
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98	10-318	Mr. Garnet	
99	10-319	Mr. Garnet	
100	10-320	Mr. Garnet	

[illegible]

By Our Racing Staff
1.0 Documentary. 1.30 Pin Tuck. 2.0 Mander. 2.30 Birrell. 3.0
Rushmore. 3.30 Renucci.

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Daville

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.30 am For Schools: Colleges, 9.30
 10.00 Good Job with Prospects, 9.30
 10.10 Biology (artificial selection), 9.52
 10.20 A Good Read, 10.15 Music Time
 10.30 Maths Topics, 11.00 Merry-go-round, 11.40 General Studies
 11.45 News, 12.00
 12.45 pm News and weather
 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: the items
 include Les Bailey's Plan your
 Land feature
 1.45 Puppets: puppet show
 2.01 For Schools: Colleges, 2.01
 Words and Pictures, 2.18 Out of
 the Past (the Normans), 2.40
 Going to Work (in garages)—all
 repeats, closedown at 3.00
 3.15 Songs of Praise: from the
 parish church of St Augustine,
 Rugby (shown yesterday)
 3.55 Play School: the story is Ann
 in the Grass

BBC 2

10.05 The Role of the Nurse: a
 film for students, Accident and
 Emergency (r)
 10.30 Working for Safety: docu-
 mentary on health and safety at
 work (r)
 11.00 Play School: same as BBC 1
 2.05 Roadshow Info: the life
 of young people in Dun-
 2.15 Let's Go: Brian Rix's pro-
 gramme for the mentally handi-
 capped, today: swimming (r)
 3.00 Multi-Racial Britain: how
 housing policies can help (r)
 3.40 Making Toys part 2 of The
 World in Minutes
 3.50 Design by Five: a visit to
 Anne Nightingale's study (r)
 4.00 Use Your Head: practical

4.20 Wally Gator: cartoon, Glad-
 iator Gator (r)
 4.25 Jackson: Peter Barkworth
 begins his readings from William
 Shakespeare's book about the
 Edwardian mouse
 4.40 Three Girls for Cinderella:
 first episode in three-part series
 4.45 News with Richard Baker
 5.00 John Craven's Newsround:
 junior newscast which grows-up
 should not ignore
 5.05 Blue Peter: flying cats go to
 the Edinburgh cat show
 5.35 For the Eagle: the story is
 The Seal (r)
 5.40 News with Richard Baker
 5.55 Nationwide: Hugh Scully goes
 to the village of St Austine in Cleve-
 land. The first in a new series
 6.55 Angels: hospital serial, An
 interview for Peter, a mail-bag
 time for Katy

7.20 The Rockford Files: thriller
 series, tonight, part 2 of Only
 Rock 'n' Roll Will Never Die
 8.10 Panorama: The religious
 fanatic who have kept the Israeli
 Government in a state of turmoil
 (see Personal Choice)
 9.00 News with Peter Woods
 9.25 Film: Mr. Majestyc (1974)
 thriller, in which a landowner
 (Charles Bronson) is handcuffed to
 a killer on the run
 10.00 News with Peter Woods
 10.30 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
 by Girish Karnad
 10.45 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
 by Girish Karnad
 10.50 News with Peter Woods
 11.00 The World at One
 11.10 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
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 11.20 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
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 12.00 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
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 12.30 Working for Safety: docu-
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 2.15 Let's Go: Brian Rix's pro-
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 capped, today: swimming (r)
 3.00 Multi-Racial Britain: how
 housing policies can help (r)
 3.40 Making Toys part 2 of The
 World in Minutes
 3.50 Design by Five: a visit to
 Anne Nightingale's study (r)
 4.00 Use Your Head: practical

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: 9.30 My
 World (measuring things), 9.47
 10.00 The Role of the Nurse: a
 film for students, Accident and
 Emergency (r)
 10.30 Working for Safety: docu-
 mentary on health and safety at
 work (r)
 11.00 Play School: same as BBC 1
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 11.40 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
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 11.50 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
 by Girish Karnad
 12.00 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
 by Girish Karnad



Michael Aspel presents Give Us a Clue (ITV, 7.00)

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing
 6.10 Farming Week
 6.30 Today
 7.00, 8.00 News
 7.30, 8.30 Headlines
 8.35 The Week on 4
 8.45 Patrick Moore
 9.00 News
 9.05 Start the Week
 10.00 News
 10.05 News Box
 10.30 Daily Service
 10.45 Whip Hand (4)
 11.00 News
 11.05 Journey to the Source of the
 Ganges
 11.30 Letters from Everywhere
 12.00 News
 12.05 pm You and Yours
 12.30 Top of the Form
 12.55 Weather
 1.00 The World at One
 1.10 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
 by Girish Karnad
 2.00 News
 2.02 Woman's Hour
 3.02 Listen with Mother
 3.15 Afternoon Theatre: The
 Sleeper and the Swallow
 4.45 Short Story: John Smeed
 5.00 P.M.
 5.55 Weather
 6.00 News
 6.50 Three-Piece Sweet (4)
 7.00 News
 7.05 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
 by Girish Karnad
 7.20 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
 by Girish Karnad
 7.30 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
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 7.40 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
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 7.50 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
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 by Girish Karnad
 11.50 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
 by Girish Karnad
 12.00 The Arched: Play: Tughlaq,
 by Girish Karnad

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather
 7.00 News
 7.05 BBC Northern 50 Leppard:
 Elgar, Mozart (PNO Conc 22)
 8.00 News
 8.05 BBCSO: Walton, Dvorak
 (Sym 8)
 9.00 News
 9.05 Soler and Arriaga (Sym in
 D)
 9.15 Singer's Choice: Luba
 Welich
 10.15 Cello and piano: Janacek,
 Schumann, Beethoven
 11.15 BBC Scottish 50 Adey:
 Elgar, Bridge
 12.05 pm In Short
 12.30 BBCSO: Glazounov (Sym 3)
 1.00 News
 1.05 Violin and piano: Beethoven
 (Op 20), 1.15, Wagner, Strauss
 2.00 Organ: Terevill, Corcoran,
 Paraza, Bach, Reger
 2.35 BBC Concert Orchestra: incl ballet
 music, by Anthony Burgess
 (excerpts)
 3.35 New records: Nidmuth,
 Schmitt, May
 4.35 News
 4.40 News
 4.45 News
 4.50 News
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Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2, 6.00 Dave Lee
 Travis, 6.00 Simon Bates, 6.10
 Paul McCartney, 6.20 Andy
 Peebles, 6.30 Kid Jensen, 6.40
 Stayin' Alive, 6.50 Mike Read, 7.00
 Newbeat, 7.10 John Peel, 7.20
 5.00 am As Radio 2
 VEF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am
 With Radio 2, 10.00 pm With Radio
 1, 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Scotland, 11.00
 am Schools, 12.40 pm News, 1.00
 Scotland, 1.10 pm News, 1.20 pm
 News, 1.30 pm News, 1.40 pm News,
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